

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
Foreword	i
Review on the report of hand loom weaving & dyeing industries of H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions ...	1
I Introductory	6
II Review of the general condition of hand loom weaving and allied industries	8
III Silk weaving including Artificial silk, Tassar silk & mixed silk fabrics	15-25
IV Nakhee gotta, Fancy Silver and Gold laces, and chol-khan borders	26-29
V Cotton Weaving Coarse and Fine	30-40
VI Origin of Raw Materials	41-45
VII Dyeing and Printing	46-52
VIII Wool Spinning and Weaving	53-57
IX Woollen Pile Carpets, Durris and Newad	58-64
X Markets	64-69
XI Economics	69-74
XII Import of Hand made Fabrics and their origin and quality	75-78
XIII Conclusions and suggestions	79-84
XIV STATEMENTS.	
Chart— I Showing the value of Cotton yarn Silk Gold lace and dyes imported from outside	85
„ II Showing the Statistics of the Weavers, Dyers etc.	86
„ III Showing the value of raw materials, consumed by hand loom weavers in H.E.H. the Nizam's dominions ..	88
„ IV Showing the value of fabrics produced in H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions	89
„ V Showing the quantity of hand made fabrics imported in H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions	92
„ VI Showing the output of the yarn of the mills located in H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions	94
XV GAZETTEER	95-138
A brief description of the important weaving centres in H.E.H. the Nizam's dominions.	
APPENDIX	140-158
Showing the number of important hand loom weaving factories in H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions.	
GLOSSARY	159
Local Technical terms and their explanation.	
CORRIGENDA	161

FOREWARD.

This survey has been undertaken with funds provided by the Trustees of the Industrial Trust Fund. The opinions expressed in it are those of the author alone. Its object was to obtain detailed information on which to base a policy for the improvement and development of the handloom industry. Mr. Sahai has carried out his work very creditably and it is hoped that this book will be of interest to the public as well as of use to Government.

The handloom industry is of great importance to the State. The average annual value of such of its raw materials as are imported is Rs. 1,27,73,000 or 9% of the total imports into Hyderabad, while in addition another 26 lakhs worth of yarn made by the mills in the State is utilised by it. Moreover, about 3% of the total population of the State is directly dependent on handloom weaving and dyeing industry. An industry of such magnitude practised as it is mainly by illiterate or slightly educated persons, deserves a special organisation for its development.

In spite of the opinions expressed here and there in the report and preface, it cannot be said that the industry has declined in India as a whole during the present century. On the contrary, if we are to judge from the amount of yarn consumed by handloom weavers throughout India, it has developed in a surprising manner, though like the mill industry it has recently felt the effects of the present world depression. But in Hyderabad State it has declined, not so much from the effects of mill competition as from inability to stand up against the results of the adoption of improved methods by handloom weavers in British India. By my directions, Mr. Sahai has devoted special attention to this feature of the situation. It will be seen that hand made piece-goods to the value of Rs. 26,89,000 were imported

into the State during the last year for which records are available, while, if cotton *durris* and rough blankets are included, the total comes to over 32 lakhs. One of the objects which the Department has before it is to try and get most of these goods made in Hyderabad, and generally speaking, to persuade our handloom weavers to adopt modern methods. The organization built up for the purpose is described in Bulletin No. 3 entitled "Village Industries in Hyderabad State".

B. ABDY COLLINS,

Hyderabad-Deccan, }
28th Feb. 1933. }

Director-General & Secretary.

Commerce & Industry Department

REVIEW ON THE REPORT OF THE SURVEY OF HANDLOOM AND DYEING INDUSTRIES OF H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

It is unnecessary on my part to emphasise the necessity for and the importance of a survey of handloom and dyeing industries of the Dominions, where cotton is grown in extensive areas and weavers and dyers are found in large numbers among the population. A survey of this kind not only serves the purpose of an excellent and sure guide but also forms a firm basis for the Government to build various schemes intended for the rehabilitation of these very industries, which are the most prominent and next in importance to agriculture.

The Department of Commerce and Industries, realising the urgency and necessity of such a survey, deputed Mr. R. Sahai, Superintendent, Government Weaving Factory, as Special Officer from 19th Shehrewer 1339 F., to undertake a detailed survey of these industries, in the Dominions. However the work of survey was completed by the end of Thir 1340 F. thus running for ten and a half months. The whole survey was financed by the Industrial Trust Fund. The method adopted for the survey was by the Special Officer visiting all the important districts and taluks in the Dominions and conducting enquiries with the leading merchants, weavers and dyers with the co-operation of taluk authorities.

No doubt, the industrial revolution caused by scientific inventions, with its cheap production by machinery replacing manual labour, has contributed to the steady decline of the once famous handloom industry of this country but more than that, it is the abysmal ignorance

and conservatism of the weavers and dyers with their lukewarmness exhibited towards adapting themselves to changing times and tastes, that have brought about a catastrophic disaster on themselves and their exquisite art. But, what struck me most during my various tours in the Dominions, is the extreme indebtedness and utter helplessness of these artisans to the local sowcars and money lenders. The profit obtained by money lending at high rates of interest is large and the weavers and dyers are great borrowers of necessity, and these sowcars get high rates of interest for their money than the business could ever pay. The interest charged by these sowcars is usurious and the ignorant and poor artisans are literally bled white. The question of questions would be for the Government to find a way to wean these helpless artisans from the clutches of money lenders. Disorganized and scattered as they are, with no inclination to better their lot, in spite of their bitter experience, they have fallen further into evil ways and habits, such as drink, which has ruined their health, stunted their initiative, deteriorated the quality of their products and lowered their standard of commercial honesty. They still plod on their weary way with their antiquated tools and machinery and resign unto Fate their pitiable plight. A combination of all these and similar adverse circumstances have brought about the downfall of themselves and their industry.

The value of imported raw materials *viz.* yarn, silk, dyes, chemicals, gold lace etc. alone comes to nearly 9% of the value of all other imported articles into the Dominions. There is considerable scope for the replacement of most of these imported articles as a large proportion of the yarn and piece goods could be manufactured in the State, as our factories enjoy the double benefit of a protective duty and freedom from income tax. Government is not only anxious to encourage the establishment of more cotton mills but also starting of various other factories for manu-

facturing gold-lace, wollen goods, carpets etc. in congenial centres, best suited for them. Further, the Government intends to introduce silk filatures and other allied subsidiary industries, to relieve the hardships of the artisans and to raise them economically.

Now, that the survey is ended, which contains a lot of valuable information, the real work of re-construction should begin. With a clear grasp of the actual condition and state of the weavers and dyers, we would be in a better position to devise ways and means to work up the various schemes already started and to be started, than what it would have been without a survey of this kind. I agree with the Special Officer, that the salvation of the weavers and dyers lies with themselves and they cannot expect everything to be done by the Government alone. In some cases, we found them not co-operating as in the case of the Warangal Carpet Factory. In other cases we found them stubborn, from moving with the times, as in case of Jalna, to take to fly shuttle looms. I commend the suggestion of the Special Officer for the starting of co-operative societies among them and also of branches of our sales depots in their midst to collect their products and send to places where they can be sold. But the question of financing their supplies is fraught with dangers and difficulties. Most of the artisans are so hopelessly indebted that they are past redemption.

The process of improving their lot will be slow and tedious but a start has already been made and with education permeating, we can hope confidently for better results, in the near future.

Government demonstrations. With a view to assist the weavers and dyers and other artisans of the State, Government established a Cottage Industries Institute with up-to-date labour saving machinery and appliances, with a

qualified staff for teaching various industries and conducting experiments. This will probably be one of the best ways of attracting the artisans of the State for more organized industrial enterprises. Further, to assist the weavers and dyers in the districts, seven Demonstration parties were established with qualified weaving Demonstrators and assistants as well as a dyer attached to each party and more Demonstration parties will be created (according to necessity) as soon as the Government scholars return and sufficient artisan assistants (weavers and dyers) are trained in the Cottage Industries Institute. The Special Officer who had the opportunity of studying the conditions of weavers and dyers throughout the Dominions, is put in charge of these Demonstration parties as Superintendent and the Dyeing Expert will be in charge of the demonstration in dyeing and printing. These two officers will be visiting the weaving and dyeing centres and give assistance to the people engaged in these industries.

In addition to this central organization at Headquarters, Government have already organized a carpet factory at Warangal and a jacquard institute at Paithan and the re-organization of the industrial Schools at Nizamabad and Aurangabad is still under consideration of the Government.

The Indian Industrial Commission states in its report the following, with reference to certain industrial schools. "The training they offer is of little value when it merely consists as it usually does, in teaching ordinary ways or methods through the agencies of mistris who are paid much smaller wages than a good workman can earn. Something very different is wanted, and this can only be supplied by a head-master or a Superintendent, who possesses not only a thorough practical knowledge of modern methods of handicrafts and specialised experience in certain branches, but also the capacity to apply general

principles to particular cases. Such a man can teach students to produce much better work than that of the bazar worker with less expenditure of time and energy". The above principles were strenuously kept in view in the selection of the staff and only qualified men are selected for the posts and even after they are trained in the recognized Institutions they are given the opportunity for further special training at the Cottage Industries Institute, Mashirabad before they are posted for the District work. The practical work undertaken by the Department has been started on sound basis for which the department is greatly indebted to Mr. N. K. P. Pillay, its Textile Expert who is now gone back to Travancore his mother State for taking up the responsible duties of Director of Commerce and Industries Department. My special thanks are due to him for having initiated and supervised the Survey work as it went on under the Special Officer Mr. Sahai. I cannot but express my thanks to the District Officers as well without whose timely assistance Mr. Sahai would not have been able to accomplish as much as he did within the short period he had at his disposal.

G. A. MAHAMADI,

DIRECTOR,

Commerce & Industries Dept

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

Realising the importance of the handloom and allied industries in the national economies of the Hyderabad State, it was found desirable to carry out a detailed survey to enable the Department of Industries and Commerce to organise its work with more certainty for their development and restoration. It was becoming increasingly clear that a survey of the kind was not only indispensable but also urgently needed, to alleviate the helpless condition of the numerous artisans forming a large section of the population of the State. No sooner were the services of a qualified Textile Expert secured by the State than an intensive campaign was set on foot, in order to revive and rejuvenate the various cottage industries. As a preliminary step, the Survey was sanctioned, and financed by the Industrial Trust Fund.

I was deputed to carry out the survey in letter No. 3764 dated 3rd July 1930 and I entered upon my duties on 19th Shehrewar 1339 Fasli. Finding that the task could not be discharged effectively and expeditiously without the closest co-operation and active support of the local Revenue Officers, as well as, of other influential non-offical gentlemen, they were addressed by the Director, to lend their support and were furnished with questionnaires for eliciting the necessary preliminary informations.

I went round all the important weaving and dyeing centres, district by district, my stay being determined by the nature and importance of each individual centre, collecting the fullest information possible, by heart to heart talks with the artisans on the spot, getting to know their

difficulties and handicaps and also conferring with the local Government Officers.

I take this opportunity to thank the Director General and Secretary, Director of Commerce and Industries and the Textile Expert, who guided me throughout the Survey by their valuable suggestions and instructions given from time to time, on my various reports. I also thank the various officers and non-officials for all the help rendered in course of my Survey. I was also really fortunate in securing sufficient help from the cottage workers, for whose benefit alone, the survey was undertaken.

The survey could not be completed as expected at first within the eight months, as there were still seven districts to be finished, remaining at the end of the period. This was partly due to the rainy season setting in, making roads and nallas impassable and partly for want of an assistant. Moreover, as the survey progressed, it was found necessary, in the light of the experience gained, to get to know not only the statistics giving the number of looms, weavers, dyers of different castes and types in each centre or district, but also the class of articles produced, their quantity, methods of finance, their markets, the supply of raw materials, their origin, the weavers' attitude towards modern improvements, their actual condition etc. Hence, an extension of four months was found necessary and was sanctioned.

It should also be borne in mind that the survey was conducted at a time of abnormal and acute world depression which had affected agriculturists and artisans most.

After dealing with various industries in different chapters, I have devoted one full chapter towards the close, giving my suggestions for the amelioration of the economic condition of the weavers and dyers of the state and for the improvement of the weaving industry in particular. I have

added a gazetteer in the last chapter, as a special feature, for the ready reference of the public, to note the important industries, for which, the various towns in the Dominions are famous.

CHAPTER II.

Review of the General condition of Hand Loom Weaving and allied Industries.

Early History.

From the earliest times India had attained a high state of proficiency in the staple industries of hand-spinning and hand loom weaving and enjoyed a lucrative and brisk trade in cotton goods with European countries, till about the beginning of the last century, when she began to show signs of decline, as the European countries took to improve mechanical contrivances and began to export their manufactured goods. Thus the market for finer and coarse cloths, was invaded by mill made products which affected the weaving community.

Importance of the Industry.

But inspite of all this, the weaving industry still survives and gives employment to a large number of people than any other industry, save agriculture. There are as recorded in the census of 1931, 4,06,881 weavers with 1,11,998 hand looms working in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. A close scrutiny of the

statistics chapter XIV chart II pertaining to the numbers of weavers and various types of hand looms working in the Dominions, will prove that the weaving industry is still maintaining its own.

Its importance may further be realised when it is seen from the chart I in chapter XIV that the value of the raw materials such as yarn, silk, dyes, gold lace etc., imported and consumed by hand loom weavers is nearly 9% of the total value of all imports into the Dominions.

Castes engaged.

There are many castes and sub-sections among Hindoo weavers and even among Mohammadans there are different classes of weavers. The prominent castes among the Hindoo weavers are Shalis, comprising Padma shalis; Sukul Shalis, Sudh shalis and Agan shalis; Dewangs with four subcastes Koshti, Hutker, Kurmijhar or Jondra and Kurmishtty; and Khatri and Chohan weavers, who are high class Hindoos, skilled in silk weaving. Less prominent are those known as Telanga, Dasri, Tokti, Nilakunti, Nerali, Koli, Malewar or (Chummar), Barber and Bhowar or (Nilgar weavers). The last named are really weaver dyers. Mohamadan weavers are Jolhai, Nuddaf and Momins. Amongst these, Nuddaf are really cotton carders, rope, tape and newar makers, and they seldom weave cloth. A few Pathans are also engaged in weaving cotton bed carpets but are found in scattered here and there.

Decline of Hand-spinning.

The hand spinning industry received its death blow owing to the influx of the cheap

machine made yarn but the hand loom weaving industry still survives in the Dominions to a remarkable extent. Although attempts are made to revive hand spinning, they may prove futile as the dis-advantages to the weaver using such coarse, uneven yarn on fly shuttle looms with its comparatively higher price, are considerable. It may be safely asserted that no weaver will willingly take up such uneconomic and unremunerative task, unless forced by exigencies of time, as the price of hand spun yarn is usually 50% more than that of mill spun yarn, and the labour involved substantially more with no adequate return in the form of additional wages. In fact the survival of the hand loom industry and its development in India as a whole during the last 30 years or so in the face of keen competition from the mills is, as emphasised in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission, due to the steadily increasing supplies of mill made yarn.

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^{ill} In fact, the hand loom weaving industry has held its own marvellously, in the competition with the mill industry of India, in spite of the fact that the hand loom weavers plying his trade with all the handicap of crude and antiquated appliances, tools, lack of capital, restricted market etc. How and why it could survive the fiercest competition against cheap mill made goods, can be seen when we note certain advantages it possessed over the power looms.

^{of}
^{' m}
^{ver} Hand looms cost very little and are durable and there is little or no annual maintenance charges to be incurred. More-over it is

beyond the power of power looms to produce infinite variety of designs which the hand loom weaver can very well accomplish. Again there is a common belief, which is founded on fact, that hand loom products are stronger and more durable when compared with the mill products. Above all, the hereditary skill of the weaver combined with his low standard of living, makes it possible for him to produce the finest garments to suit individual tastes, with the stamp of individuality, at a comparatively low price in the midst of and assisted by his own wife and children. The hand loom weaver is helped also by the Indian custom which enjoins on the woman-folk, the use of certain specialised types of cloth, to which, they with a religious tenacity, adhere. In the same way, the inherent disadvantages of power looms, especially under Indian conditions, also contribute considerably towards the survival of hand looms. The high cost of installing machinery, its maintenance and repair; the difficulty in getting spare parts from far off foreign countries coupled with the lack of energy and technical skill of illiterate Indian labourers tended to counter act the saving in human labour effected by these modern inventions and scientific improvements.

Economic
condition of
weavers.

Notwithstanding all these advantages, it cannot be denied, that the tendency towards decline in Hyderabad State is marked, the reasons for which are not far to seek. The economic condition of our hand loom weavers is far from satisfactory and despair is writ large on his face, wherever I found him. The majority of the weavers are improvident and

spend a good portion of their already low income in drink which accounts for their downfall. They have no organization of their own to improve their lot or to withstand outside onslaughts and they fall easy victims, one by one, by mutual competition and jealousies.

Indebtedness.

But the crux of their whole problem is their indebtedness to the local sowcars and yarn dealers who rapaciously rob them of their legitimate wages and profits, leaving a poor margin for their bare subsistence. It is indeed a taxing problem, how to free them from the trammels of their oppression.

Education among the weavers.

Their economic condition being so bad, it is no wonder that they are devoid of means of even rudimentary education and it is a pity that their children of tender age without knowing the three R's are forced by sheer necessity to assist their parents in their hereditary profession, which undermines their health and stunts their growth. Most reluctantly if at all, they take to improved methods of weaving such as the fly shuttlesleys etc., as they are too conservative and caste-ridden and also there is a universal fear amongst them that mechanical production would increase their output and bring about over production with its attendant fall in prices and consequent ruin to themselves.

Effects of decline.

The one result of depression and decline is that of their emigration to foreign parts such as Poona, Yewla, Ahmadnagar, where work and better wages could be had and the other is their falling back on agriculture which

is already over crowded. Their attitude towards modern improvements is not even one of indifference but of actual opposition, little realising that their salvation rests in that line. They were not able to change with the changing times and they have been left severely alone far behind to be moan their loss and their decline. Even now, they do not care for making any strenuous attempt to profit by their own past experience or by the salutary advice given by their well-wishers. They continue to cling to their old pit looms and miserable crude tools and implements, depending for their raw materials on credit extended at exorbitant rates by money lenders and yarn dealers, pledging themselves to eternal slavery and drudgery.

Looms and
implements.

The looms and implements as already stated are crude and antiquated. Only in few centres fly shuttles and dobbies are manufactured such as Gulburga, Kosgi, and Pindyal Jagir etc. Looms are generally made by local carpenters but reeds and healds are prepared by a special class known as Ruchbhurry and Phunibunds, who are mostly Mohammadans. Rotary drum warping machines for preparing long warps are also in use in a few of the centres but peg board warping is in vogue, throughout the Dominions. Design cut cylinder dobbies are also common for making sari borders. Generally sizing is done everywhere in streets using rice and jawari ganji (gruel) by men and women weavers.

Chief centres of
of the Industry.

But with all that, certain places are well known for their special fabrics, such as the

Himroo, Mishroo and Kamkhob of Aurangabad, the pagris or mundeels, the saris with ornamental pulloo or cross borders of Paithan, fine grey pugris and sellas of Nander, talia rumals of Warangal, Tussar mutkas of Hasanpurthi, silk saris of Armoor, Tapta cloth of Sangareddi, check saris of mixed quality of Narainpet etc.

Dyeing Industry.

Allied to weaving are the dyeing and printing industries. Alizarine is the most important class of colour used both for dyeing and printing. Basic and direct dyes are used for silk and art silk yarns and garments. Sulphur black and blue are extensively used while natural indigo is not so common and is being replaced by sulphur indigo. Napthol and Indanthrene are slowly gaining popularity and wider use. The dyes are got from Germany, Switzerland England, France, and U. S. A. by Secunderabad agents from whom the local dealers indent. Natural indigo is obtained from Prodathure, Karnool, Deglur, and Mangalgaon.

**Wool carpets and
Cumble Industry.**

Regarding cumbles and woollen pile carpet industry it may be noted that these weavers are also not, in any way better off. The famous carpet industry of Warangal, which had caught the over seas market, only a few decades ago has practically dropped out for want of expert technical advice and better organization. The quality of carpets has deteriorated considerably by using dead wool, fugitive colours and grotesque designs.

CHAPTER III.

Silk Weaving including Artificial Silk, Tassar Silk, and Mixed Silk fabrics.

Silk Production.

No silk is produced in the Dominions, except in a few out of the way villages where Tassar cocoons are still collected from the jungles. After a very full inquiry, it has been decided that the climate is not suitable for the rearing of mulberry silk worms, while although the State produces nearly half the Castor grown in India, experiments have shown that the main castor area in Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar Districts cannot be the centre of an Eri silk industry owing to its dryness and the short period during which the crop is on the ground. Some experiments are still being made in the north west of the State where climatic conditions are more favourable but Hyderabad will never produce this silk in large quantities.

Preparatory processes.

Each silk weaver possesses a twisting wheel, either single twisting or multi-twisting spindle wheel for twisting silk yarn for their own use. Besides these, some Khatri weavers are dealing in twisted silk. There are about 12 such factories in the Dominion and the total number of twisting wheels may be about 1,500.

The first preparatory process that takes place is the winding off; after which it is twisted. Two women can twist about 84 tolas in

4 or 5 days; for which they are paid Rs. 2-8-0. And the wages for reeling 84 tolas of silk is Re. 1/- to Rs. 1-8-0, according to the fineness of the silk. A woman can reel 84 tolas in 6 days, and the average earning of a woman comes to about As. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per day. For winding 84 tolas of silk Re. 1.- is paid. In winding 5 tolas for every one seer, are lost as waste. The next processes are bleaching and dyeing. Before dyeing or weaving, silk is bleached in a mixture of chunam and khar (Dhoby's earth). Country made soap is also used. And there will be wastage of 15 to 20 tolas of every seer in bleaching. Silk yarn is dyed with vegetable, basic, or direct dyes.

The Modern machinery for preparing silk for weaving is practically unknown in Hyderabad, though I came across one small plant in Armoor. The failure to adopt these inventions which are used freely in Bangalore and other parts of India is one of the causes which have led to the decline of silk weaving in some parts of the State.

Silk Weaving.

The silk weaving industry is confined to a few important places in the Dominion and is a hereditary calling of Khatri weavers. Very few Padma shalis are engaged in weaving silk. It is observed that the economic condition of silk weavers is better than that of cotton weavers. It is only those who have some capital that make silk fabrics. The classes of goods produced are pitambers, solid bordered saris, cholkhans (bodice cloth), rumals (handkerchiefs), shamlas (turban cloth), tapta cloth, silk

susi cloth, mutkas, madi punchas, and chutki silk saris.

1. Pitambers.

This is a pure silk sari with elaborate designs, with gold lace in the borders, the pullo and at times in the body of the cloth. The weaving is particularly skillful. Draw boy harnesses are attached to the looms for making the designs in the pullo and borders. Each weaver has a set of harnesses of different designs, and he prepares only those kinds of cloths. A sari is 8 to 9 yards by 45" to 48". For weaving, a sari with designs and patterns with lace, about 15 days are taken. If the design in the pullo is elaborate and complicated, then a month lapses before a warp is woven. The price of pitambers varies from Rs. 35,- to Rs. 175/-, O.S. according to the design and gold lace used.

2. Solid bordered saris.

The borders of these saris are generally dark red or green, having *gomi* or *roiphul* designs. Gold lace is also used in borders for making designs. Three shuttles are used in the making of this kind of fabric by two persons sitting at the loom and putting the wefts, two for the borders and one for the body. The peculiarity of the fabric is that the wrap and weft ends used for the borders are one and the same colour to give solid or prominent effect to the borders. The body colour being different from the borders, it requires separate shuttle for weaving. A sari, measuring 8 yards by 45", with silk solid borders can be made in 7 days, working 8 to 9 hours a day. It costs Rs. 15/ to Rs. 35. O. S.

3. Cholkhans. Bodice cloths are generally made in solid borders or in ordinary plain borders. Gold lace is also used to some extent. The width of this fabric varies from 22" to 27". This cloth is also woven in through-out diamond designs, known as gulzar or gugunmal.
4. Rumals. Silk rumals are made in plain or in check patterns. The size varies from 18" to 27".
5. Shumlas. These fabrics are made without any borders in plain or in check pattern. A shamla, measuring 6 yards by 36", costs Rs. 8/- to Rs. 12/-, and can be woven in 4 days.
6. Tapta Cloth. This cloth is of a plain weave, without any design. For ornamenting the cloth, one or two threads of gold flat wire (badla) are used in the warp and weft in a check pattern. This kind of fabric is used by Mohammadan ladies, as their bodice cloth. The width varies from 9" to 36". Plain tapta cloth can be used for shirting.
7. Silk susi cloth. This is a smooth and evenly woven cloth with stripes of all colours in plain. It is generally used for garments by women belonging to various classes of Mussalmans.
8. Mutka & Madi Punchas. These cloths are of plain weave, having roiphul or of diamond design borders. The size varies from 3½ to 5 yards by 44" to 45", and cost Rs. 6 - to Rs. 9/- per piece.
9. Silk chutki saris. This is a floral cloth of plain weave, woven with dyed yarn. There are only four families of Gujerati weavers in Jalna, who are engaged in this art alone. The looms em-

ployed in it are not very different from the looms employed in weaving woollen cumbles. Ready dyed yarn in different designs, and patterns is mostly obtained from Surat, and the finished cloth is also sent there. It is said that this cloth is exported to Java; at present there is one dealer by name Murarilall Ruttan Chand in Surat, who is dealing in this cloth. The saris are generally 5 yards in length and 50" in width, cost varies from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/- each. About 50 tolas of silk are required for one sari and is woven in a month. There is only one man by name Kishanlall in Jalna, who can dye yarn for this kind of cloth. The process of dyeing is as follows :—

The warp and weft of four saris are knotted and dyed at a time. The bleached silk is spread between two rollers and marked according to the design and pattern, and the marked places are tied with a thread. Then the whole yarn is dyed with red colour and dried; when it is sufficiently dry, the knots are removed, and the dyed portions are knotted and again dyed with yellow colour. The same process is repeated for every colour used. complete dyeing takes about a month and the dyeing charges are Rs. 28/-.

Quality of silk
in use.

Silk of the following descriptions is in use here :—

1. Manchao Nos. 2, 3, & 4.
2. Hoyang do
3. Santan Nos. 3, 4, & 5.
4. Steam white.
5. Cubin.

6. Bangalore silk (Chickbelapur, Siddals gatta, Kollegal and Irrapure).
7. Bengal (Beldanga and Jangipur).

The silk used for the warp is twisted, while the wefts are doubled and the gumming is done on the looms themselves as weaving proceeds

Silk weaving
centres.

The manufacturing places for the above mentioned fabrics are Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Kosgi, Gudmatkal, Kodangal in Gulburga District; Ghat and Gudwal in Raichur District; Warangal; Nalgonda, Narainpur, Sooriapet in Nalgonda District; Amangal, Narainpet and Wattam in Mahbubnagar District; Nirmal in Adilabad District; Chundoor in surfikhbas, Busmutnagar and Sainpet in Parbhani District; Siddipet, Sangareddy, Jogipet, Ismailkhanpet, Alladrug, Indole, Sadasivapet, Tekmal, Ramaimpet in Medak District; Paithan and Jaina in Aurangabad district, Armoor in Nizamabad district. Of these most important places are Sangareddy, Siddipet, Narainpet, Amangal, Kundangal, Koratla, Armoor and Ramaimpet. There was once a great demand for hand made silk fabrics in the State; but since the importation of cheaper and finer silk and artificial silk cloth, there is a considerable reduction in the demand for goods manufactured out of pure silk. At present, 4,183 looms are engaged in weaving pure silk fabrics, but the number is decreasing day by day.

Spun and Waste
silk Fabrics.

The fabrics consist of coating and shirting cloth and are chiefly woven in factories on fly shuttle looms. The principal counts of yarn used are $2/36$'s, $2/40$'s, waste silk $2/210$'s,

2/75's, 2 140's spun silk and 2/75's and 2 210's, tassar silk yarn. Cardonett silk yarn is also used to some extent. These goods are manufactured in Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Warangal, Aurangabad, and Bhir and consumed locally.

Tassar Weaving.

Tassar weaving industry is confined to Hasanpurty in Warangal District, Mahadeopur in Karimnagar District, Chinnoor in Adilabad District, and Hakimpet in Mahbubnagar district, and has been in existence since a long time. The tassar cocoons are obtained from Mahadeopur, Chinnoor, and from the neighbouring villages of Mahbubnagar. Besides they are imported from Bhopulpalum in Madras Presidency and Chabosa district, Behar. Saris and Mutkas are mainly woven in Hasanparty and shumlas are woven in other places mentioned above. There are about 164 throw shuttle looms engaged in this class of work.

Tassar saris and punchas (mutkas) are mostly used by orthodox Hindoos, during their religious and other ceremonies. Therefore the cloth finds a ready market. The places are often visited by outside dealers. Local sowcars also do a great deal of business in these fabrics. It is exported to Bezwada and also consumed in the State.

Reeling and warping of tassar silk is generally done by women. The operation of reeling tassar silk is very primitive and requires modification by introducing small reeling machines. A woman can reel four

tolas of silk by working 5 to 6 hours a day. They generally do this work after performing their house-hold duties.

Tassar silk cannot be bleached, but is washed in cold water in the ordinary way before dyeing, in order to soften it. The process of dyeing is carried on by weavers themselves. Tassar silk for the body of pitamber is dyed with taiso or plas flower, but for borders with kirmanji dana (cochineal) Taiso flower is obtained from the neighbouring jungles. Though the colour is not attractive, it is fairly fast. The Tassar yarn is not twisted but sized with jawari and rice gunji.

The looms used for weaving this fabric are of the old type, as the weavers believe that fly shuttle looms are unsuited for tassari yarn. A piece, measuring 9 yards by 44" (contains one sari of 6 yards and one puncha of 3 yards), costs Rs. 7,- to Rs. 10 - according to the texture. An operator can weave a piece of the above mentioned size in 3 days, working 9 hours a day. It may be roughly stated that tassari cocoons to the value of Rs. 80,000/- are consumed yearly and the fabrics to the value of Rs. 1,20,000/- are produced annually in these places.

Mixed fabrics with
silk and cotton
yarn.

Mixed fabrics may be divided into two classes, *viz.*, (1) admixture of pure silk and cotton (2) admixture of artificial silk and cotton.

The best quality of this cloth consists of saris and cholkhans. The silk and cotton being combined both in warp and weft in

check pattern having different designs in borders of which the Ilkul design is most common. Counts 40^s and 60^s are generally used. These fabrics have a special reputation and pass in the market as Ilkul saris.

A sari, measuring 9 yards long and 45" wide, of ordinary silk cross border with 4" wide silk borders cost 8 to 9 Rupees according to the pattern and silk used. A sari of the above mentioned size with ordinary silk borders of Ilkul design and having a solid cross border costs 11 to 18 Rupees. The time taken in weaving such saris varies from 6 to 8 days, according to the quality of the cloth. Ilkul in British India and Narainpet in the Nizam's Dominion are the two largest exporting centres, where a large number of merchants are dealing in the export of these saris.

It may roughly be stated that about 50 per cent of the total production of these saris is exported to Poona, Bagalkoat, Ahamadnagar, Satara, Sholapur etc, while the remaining 50 per cent is consumed in the Nizam's Dominion. The important places of the production of these saris are Manvi, Maski, Manedhall, Tawargira, Dotyhall, Hanumsagar, Mudgal, Kopbal, Kinhal, in Raichur District. (The weaving industry of the above mentioned places is entirely controlled by Ilkul merchants. The raw material is supplied and the finished goods are collected by them. The fabrics are manufactured according to their requirements).

Shahpur, Rangumpet and Timmapur are the places in Gulburga district, where mixed fabrics are woven. Narainpet in Mahbubnagar

District is another important place noted for the manufacture of check pattern saris of mixed variety *i.e.*, (an admixture of cotton and silk).

Mashru is another variety of mixed fabric. It is woven with mercerised warp and silk weft in satin weave. This cloth is chiefly used by Muslim and Hindoo ladies for trousers and Lahangas. Aurangabad is the only place noted for this cloth.

Mixed fabrics with
artificial silk &
cotton yarn.

Artificial silk has lately come into use and is preferred to silk owing to its cheapness and lustre. It is utilised chiefly for the production of cheap shumlas, cholkhans, saris and check pattern rumals. On a small scale tapta cloth is also woven with artificial silk in weft. In Gulbarga, a special kind of cloth is made known as Gulzar or Gugunmal with 2/64^h mercerised in warp and artificial silk in weft. The other weaving centres, where artificial silk is used are Warangal, Hasanpurty, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Sirpur Mudgal, Koratla Patancheru, Jagtuyal etc.

Himru.

It is the most famous cloth of Aurangabad. Formerly this cloth was made of cotton warp and weft, figured with silk yarn, but now artificial silk is mostly employed for ornamentation of the cloth. It is generally used for sherwanis waist coats etc. Art silk used for the above mentioned fabrics is imported from England, Italy, France, Germany and Japan.

The looms employed for weaving this cloth are of throw shuttle type, fitted with draw-boy harnesses. Two men are required to weave the cloth.

Kum Khoab.

It is the finest product of the handloom of Aurangabad woven with silk in various designs, and gold lace is used for ornamentation of the cloth, on such a lavish scale, that the cost of the lace employed in the fabric is much more than that of the silk used. The weaving is particularly skilful. The lace is woven in such a way as to appear on one side only. At one time these fabrics were largely patronized by the aristocracy and the well to do people. But at present, they are purchased on marriage occasions and are made for order.

There are 7 factories in Nawabpura, owned by capitalists, where 60 country looms are employed for manufacturing the above mentioned fabrics.

A healthy sign of the times is furnished by the establishment of an electrically driven power loom factory at Nawabpura in Aurangabad town by Messrs. Abdul Majid Khan, Mohammad Khan where Himru and Mashru cloths are manufactured with the help of Jacquards and dobbies. It is equipped with 7 power looms, 3 automatic hand looms, 3 jacquard machines of 400 needles; 2 jacquard machines of 200 needles; 2 dobbies of 18 levers; one sectional warping machine; one beaming machine and one pirn winding machine. This factory demonstrates, what a well organised system could do for the development of the industry,

CHAPTER IV.

Nakey gotta, fancy silver and gold laces and cholkhan borders.

This is a minor cottage industry, followed by a few Khutri and Padma shali weavers in Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Aurangabad, Sid-dipet and Chundoor.

The industry may be divided into 4 classes *viz.*, (1) Nakey gotta (2) fancy gold and silver laces, known as Iktara and Junjera, (3) gold and silver purtulla, (4) and cholkhan borders, with or without gold thread.

1. Nakey gotta, is made of gold or silver, badla (flat wire) in warp, and silk thread in weft and is woven in plain weave.

2. Fancy gold or silver laces are made of gold or silver thread, with silk in warp, having silver or gold thread or silk in weft, and are woven in different designs and patterns.

3. Purtulla is made of twisted cotton warp, with gold or silver thread in weft, in different designs and patterns.

4. Cholkhan borders are made of silk, both in warp and weft, gold thread is also used for ornamenting different designs and patterns. The size varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4" in width.

The implements used for manufacturing

the above mentioned goods are very simple and are of a primitive type, known, as *choki*. At present about 500 such *chokis* are at work in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. The raw materials required for weaving these goods are silk thread, cotton twisted thread, *badla* and *kalabutto*, supplied by the merchants dealing in the business. The finished goods are also taken back by them paying their wages, which range from Rs. 9 - to Rs. 12 - per 100 tolas, according to the design and materials used.

The industry is not in a flourishing condition. There has undoubtedly been a great decline in this trade, during the past few years. The chief cause is that the fashion and the taste of Indian women have changed greatly in recent years. Besides this, there is competition from the imported fancy lace of new patterns and designs, while the borders and lace manufactured here are of the same old style, which had been in existence some 15 years back. If new designs and patterns are introduced, there may be an increased demand of local made borders and lace.

Gold Thread Industry.

Gold thread was once manufactured in Paithan and Aurangabad on a large scale, and was largely used in the more costly kinds of fabrics, such as *paitahn pugris*, *saris*, *kamkhoab*, and in *gotta putta*. But since the introduction of cheap Surat, German, and French *kalabutto*, this industry has received a set back. However, there are 10 families in Paithan and one in Aurangabad still engaged in this industry. They are manufacturing gold thread and using their own product in *pagris* and in manufacturing *gotta putta*.

The process of gold thread drawing may be described as follows—Forty tolas of silver are beaten into a bar of 9 inches long and about $\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter and is covered with a thin plate of gold. These bars are hammered still thinner and then drawn through a series of holes of varying sizes, first through bigger holes, then drawing them through smaller and smaller ones until at last the thickness of the wire is reduced to $\frac{1}{28}$ " or even less according to the quality. This work is done by a class of goldsmith known as *Lugdekar*. Then the wire is given to other workers, called *Tarkush*. There the wire is still drawn between two rollers revolving in opposite direction. One end of the wire is taken through an eye of a disc (placed in the centre) and fixed to the other roller. Then the roller is turned until the whole length of the wire passes through the eye. This processes is repeated many a time untill the required length is obtained. The wages for 5 tolas of wire are Rs. 1 - and the time taken is 8 days. After being drawn, the wire is flattened by another class of workers called *Chuptekar*. Ten to twelve wires are flattened at a time. Twenty-one tolas of gold wire can be flattened in 3 days and Rs. 2-8-0 is paid. Flat wire is called *badla*. Then *badla* is twisted over silk thread by a class of workers, known as *Batnewalas* and the finished product is known as *kalabutto*. Drawing and flattening work is done in Hyderabad also. But the raw material i. e., gold wire (*mukesh*) is imported from Surat

Gold thread factory at Armoor
Nizamabad Dist.

A Khatri sowcar by name Pintoji Dattatrima has tried to adopt more upto-date methods.

of manufacturing gold thread with improved appliances, by starting a gold lace factory at Armoor. The factory is equipped with a crude oil engine of 12 H. P., one dynamo, two silk twisting machines, of 40 spindles each 2 lace twisting machines and 2 flattening machines of small size. The raw material *i.e.*, thin silver wire is imported from Bombay and Benares. Large quantities of gold thread are, however, made by passing the silver covered thread through a gold bath and gilding it by the use of elcetricity.

In my opinion if such machines worked by hand be introduced in Paithan, there will be an improvement over the existing system and the industry which at present is in dyeing condition will revive.

CHAPTER V.

Cotton Weaving (Coarse and fine).

The weaving of cotton goods is carried on in every part of the State, without any exception. The chief fabrics manufactured in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions are given below:—

Fine cotton
fabrics.

There are very few places in the Nizam's Dominions where the cotton cloth of fine quality is woven and that is even in a limited quantity. The following are the usual qualities manufactured:—

1. Solid bordered saris and punchas, having grey body of 40's or 60's yarn, with silk solid borders. Gold is also used to some extent in border designs. Saris measuring 8 yards by 45" cost Rs. 14/- to Rs. 18/- O.S., and punchas, measuring 4 yards by 44" cost O. S. Rs. 8/- to Rs. 13. The chief centres of manufacture are Nalgonda Devarkonda (Dist. Nalgonda), Siddipet, Sheokaranpet, Ramaimpet, Jogipet (Dist. Medak), Ramareddypett (Dist. Nizamabad), and Koratla (Dist. Karimnagar).

2. Plain body coloured saris of 40's or 60's yarn, with silk or artificial silk borders of different designs, measuring 7 yards by 45" cost O. S. Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 9. and are manufactured in Chiryal and Alir (Dist. Nalgonda).

3. Check pattern saris of 60's yarn, having silk border of different designs, with silk pullo.

measuring 7 yards by 45" cost O. S. Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 and are woven in Manvi (Dist. Raichur).

4. Red pagris, with ornamental gold lace pullo (cross border) known as mandil, are woven in Paithan (Dist. Aurangabad). These pagris have got a demand during the marriage season among the peasants. The yarn used is of 40, 60 and 80 counts. The higher counts of 100's and 120's are also used to some extent. In order to lower the price, Surat lace is mostly used instead of Paithan lace. The length of these pagris depends on the fineness of the yarn used. It ranges from 15 to 25 yards and width ranges from 12" to 18". The price varies from O. S. Rs. 10 - to Rs. 30/- per piece. These pagris were mainly exported to Gujrat and the trade has practically been killed by the vogue of the Gandhi cap which costs little, is cool to wear, and easy to keep clean, and so is popular apart from its nationalist associations.

Fine cotton saris of 60's or 80's yarn, having ornamental gold lace borders, and pullo were also made in Paithan. The fabrics being costly were generally purchased by well-to-do people but there is very little or practically no demand now-a-days. But can be made on orders.

Grey pagris and
Shamlas.

5. These fabrics are made at Nander and Bhir, and had a great demand on marriage occasions. They are known as gundalas. The yarns of 40's and 60's are used; gold lace is also used in pullo. The length of a piece varies

from 20 to 60 yards and the width from 9 to 12 inches, and costs O. S. Rs. 4 - to Rs. 10. There is not much demand for these fabrics now-a-days.

The above mentioned fabrics, are sold locally. But red pagris of Paithan still find their market outside the Dominion, such as Poona, Ahamedabad etc. Momin women observing purdha have largely taken to weaving pagris at their homes (generally cheap pagris) as men engaged do not often get adequate wages. At the most a weaver earns $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day.

Coarse cotton
fabrics made
out of mill
yarn.

Coarse cotton cloth is the most common of all and is produced throughout the Nizam's Dominions. It consists of the following kinds:-

1. Check and striped pattern saris, having gomi, Bugdi, ruiphul and chashma designs in borders are woven throughout the Dominion. The number of counts used are 12's, 18's, 20's, 24's, 30's, 32's, and 40's, while 284's and 264's, mercerised, 2210's spun silk, and pure silk are mostly used in borders. Artificial silk of 150 deniers is also used in borders and pullos to a limited extent. The length of saris varies from 7 to 9 yards by 44" to 48". The cost varies from O S. Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 according to the counts of yarn used.

2. Grey punchas (dhotis), having cotton borders of ruiphul or of plain stripe pattern are woven out of 12's, to 24's, yarn. The length of a dhoti varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 yards by 32" to 42". The price of a piece varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

3. Plain striped and check pattern chol-khans (bodice cloth) with borders of chashma ruiphul and gomi deigns, are woven from 10^s to 24^s, yarn. The width varies from 18" to 22". The most common colours used in these fabrics are red, yellow, green, blue and black. These fabrics are generally in demand as they are worn by all classes of people.

4. Khaddar Cloth—It is woven out of 10^s, to 18^s, mill yarn, by less skilled weavers, specially by low caste Hindus. A piece generally measures from 10 to 20 yards by 36". The price varies from 2½ to 3 annas per yard.

5. Susi Cloth—It is a striped plain cloth generally used by Mohammadan women for their pyjamas or bodice and by Lambadi women for their lhengas, and is woven out of 10^s to 20^s yarn. Red and black colours are generally observed in this cloth, and is mainly woven by momin weavers. Very few Padma shali weavers are engaged in weaving this kind of fabric.

6. Coarse Grey Pugris—These fabrics are mainly woven by Momins, mostly in Maratwadi districts and at very few places in Telengana and Carnatic districts. The Momins of Maratwadi districts are said to be hereditary pagri weavers. It is woven on country looms of small size. The yarn used for these fabrics is a mill waste sized warp of 18^s to 32^s available in the local markets. These pagris generally find sale in the marriage season, as during the marriage ceremony of agriculturists, it is usual for all the relations to present at least one pagri to the bridegroom, but this custom is also falling off

now-a-days. A piece measuring 30 yards by 6" to 9" having imitation lace in pullo, costs O. S. Rs. 1-4-0.

7. Red solid bordered saris and dhotis having grey body are known as *pattals* are made in two qualities:— (1) with silk solid borders (2) with cotton solid borders. The common counts of yarn in use are 18's, 20's and 24's of which 20's are largely consumed. These fabrics are sold in the marriage season alone. They are woven at few places in Telangana and Carnatic districts.

8. Solid bordered saris having coloured body are mainly woven in Nalgonda, Medak and Karimnagar districts. A sari costing from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8-0 is woven in 6 days.

9. Check pattern rumals.—This cloth is woven more or less throughout the Dominion, by different castes of weavers. The number of counts of yarn used in the weaving of this cloth are 20's 24's 30's & 40's. A piece measuring 9 yards by 30" costs O. S. Rs. 4 - to Rs. 8. The time taken to weave a piece is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ days on country looms, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ days on fly shuttle looms.

10. Chutki sari and rumals known as *taliala rumals* are mostly woven in Telengana and Carnatic districts. Warangal is noted for these fabrics. The common counts of yarn in use are 20's, 24's, 30's and 40's. Yarn used in warp and weft is knotted, according to the design to be woven, and dyed generally in two shades, i.e., black and red. Red colour is dyed with alizarine, and black with sulphur colour. In

case they want more colours such as yellow and orange, the ready dyed yarn is used. It is knotted and dyed as grey yarn leaving orange or yellow spots according to the pattern. A piece of talia rumal (for male) measuring 10 yards by 42" (contains 8 rumals) can be woven in 4 days on fly shuttle loom, and in 5 days on throw shuttle loom. A piece of talia sari (for females) measuring 12 yards by 44" (contains 2 saris) can be woven in 5 days on fly shuttle loom, and in 6 days with throw shuttle loom. The average production in a day is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards and one anna three pies per cubit is the usual wage given for weaving. These rumals have a reputation of their own from a very long time and are in great demand. They are very popular among rich and poor alike.

11. *Patkas*.—This cloth is mainly used by Arabs, round their waist. It is made in different colours in check, striped and mat designs. 24's and 30's yarn is used and are woven in Hyderabad and Bhongir Taluka.

12. *Lungis*.—This cloth is generally used by Mohammadans and specially by Arabs as loin cloth. The number of counts used for weaving is 20's and 30's. The lungis are known by different names, according to the designs and patterns, such as follows:—

(a) *Hamuran*.—This cloth is made in plain weave having indigo colour body with two or three ends of yellow and red stripes.

(b) *Chendra Kulla*.—with plain weave, indigo colour ground.

(c) *Neya-ik ftiara*-striped cloth without any design.

(d) *Sangareddy*—with white and indigo blue ground in check pattern.

(e) *Mamoli*—woven in check pattern, having 20 ends of indigo blue, and two ends of white yarn.

(f) *Adden black*—woven in broad stripes with diamond designs having indigo blue ground.

(g) *Adden papia*--Woven in broad stripes of yellow colour with diamond designs.

Indigo is the most popular colour used for the ground of lungi cloth. These fabrics are exported by the Arab merchants to Kathiawar, Arabia and Java. It may roughly be estimated, that lugis and patkas to the value of Rs. 30,000 annually are exported outside the Dominions, by the following Arab merchants.

- i. Mohamad Bin Ali, Lal Bazar, Hyderabad.
- ii. Ahamad Bin Aood Lal Bazar Hyderabad.
- iii. Mohamad Bin Momin, Moti Bazar, Hyderabad.
- iv. Jamadar Saleh, Usuf Bazar, Salar Jung's Buildings Hyderabad.
- v. Mohamad Bin Sayed, Old Palace Hyderabad.

The abovementioned fabrics are woven in Atrafibalda, Warangal, Nalgonda and Gulbarga districts. Of these Maddoor and Ko-

dangal in Gulbarga District are noted for their lungis.

13. **Grey square rumals**—This fabric is manufactured in Sirpur Taluka Sharki (Sarfikhas) on fly shuttle looms. About 123 looms are engaged in the weaving of square rumals. The width of the looms used varies from 50" to 72". The number of yarn used are 24's, 32's and 40's. (These rumals are used as head dress).

14. **Chadars, striped shirting, towels and other miscellaneous varieties of cloth** are manufactured at few places scattered all over the Dominions, such as Sirpur (Sarfikhas Taluka Shirki) Karimnagar, Nander, Bhir, Manwi and Alampur, (District Raichur) Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Warangal etc., and are woven on both fly shuttle looms and on old type of looms, but the trade possesses no special features. The finished goods are sold locally or in the surrounding villages. Counts of yarn used in weaving the above mentioned fabrics ranging from 24's to 40's. 2/84's and 2/64's mercerised is used also to some extent.

The economics of weaving of cotton fabrics, and weaver's income.

1. The profit in weaving a pair of dhoti using 20's yarn is as follows:—

20's grey yarn 5 knots	O.S. Rs.	1	8	0
Warping ...	....	..	0	2 0
Sizing charges ...	....	..	0	2 0
Dyeing (for border yarn) ...	..	..	0	1 6
Weaving charges	....	..	0	7 0
Pirn winding ...	..	..	0	2 0
<hr/>				
Cost price	..	2	6	6
Selling price	..	3	6	0
<hr/>				
Profit	..	0	15	0
<hr/>				

Annas 15 goes to the middleman or master-weaver.

2. The profit in weaving a piece of coloured check sari having silk borders and silk pullo measuring 9 yards by 45" is given below:—

60's gray yarn 4 knots at Rs. 16 per bundle ...	B. G. Rs.	1	1	0
Dyeing charges at Rs. 10 per bundle ...	„	0	10	0
Twisted and dyed silk 8 tolas at Rs. 27 per tukri of 120 tolas (for borders and pullo) ...	„	1	12	0
Priliminary processes ...	„	1	4	0
Weaving charges	„	2	8	0
Cost price	„	7	3	0
Selling price	„	9	0	0
Profit ...	„	1	13	0

Rs. 1-13-0 goes to middleman or master-weaver.

3. The profit in weaving a sari of 20's yarn measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards by 44" woven by an independent weaver is as follows:—

20's grey yarn at Rs. 4-12-0 per bundle for three knots ...	B. G. Rs.	0	13	0
Dyeing and other charges 2/64's mercerised yarn	„	0	12	0

for borders	...	„	0	2	6
Cost price	...	„	1	11	6
Selling price	...	„	2	15	0
Profit	...	„	1	3	6

Weaving and preliminary processes are not taken into account, as they are done by family members of the weaver.

An ordinary sari which in normal days Costs Rs. 2-2-0 now costs Rs. 1-11-6 only; but this cloth would formerly sell for Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-2-0; and now sells for Rs. 2-15-0 to Rs. 3 only. The result is that a weaver, who earned Rs. 2 cannot now earn more than Rs. 1-4-0. Therefore the overage earning of a weaver comes about five annas a day, as it takes him at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ days for completing a $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards cloth; $1\frac{1}{2}$ days for setting up the work, and 2 days to weave it.

4. The profit of weaving a cotton sari with silk solid border and solid pullo using 60's yarn, measuring 9 yards by 50", is given below:-

60's yarn 4 knots ready dyed and warped	...	Rs.	2	9	7
10 tolas of silk at $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee	...	„	3	2	0
Sizing charges	...	„	0	5	0
Weaving charges	....	„	4	8	0
Cost price	...	„	10	8	7
Selling price	...	„	12	8	0
Profit	...	„	1	15	5

Coarse cloth
made out of
hand spun
yarn.

This fabric consists of khaddar cloth and dhotis. It is stated that even prior to the Gandhi movement for reviving this industry there was a fair demand for khaddar cloth in this State, as the cloth being warmer and of a stronger texture, is mostly preferred by agriculturists and labouring classes. But the weavers engaged in weaving these fabrics are either poor Mohammadans or low caste Hindus, such as Kolli or Chammar. They are unskilled weavers. Very few other castes of hereditary weavers are engaged in weaving khaddar cloth of hand spun yarn, as the weaving of that cloth is not paying.

Most of the yarn used in weaving is supplied by cultivators to make cloth for their home use. The weaving wages for a piece of cloth, measuring 5 to 6 yards by 36" to 44" is Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2. The time taken in warping, sizing and weaving is 5 to 6 days. Therefore, the average earning of a weaver is four annas a day.

I am told that at present, there is a good demand from outside, as most of the khaddar producing centres are visited by dealers from Bezwada and Hyderabad to make their purchases. The manufacture of this cloth is carried on more or less in the districts of Nalgonda Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Atrafibalda and Medak. Of these Medak, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Warangal are the chief districts where this class of work is chiefly carried on.

CHAPTER VI.

Origin of Raw Materials.

Buying the raw materials.

Generally the handloom weavers of the rural areas, purchase their raw materials from petty shop keepers, who are found in every village throughout the Dominions and these petty shop keepers in their turn depend upon the district markets for their own supplies. Similarly these merchants get their requirements, either direct from the mills or from the distributing centres like, Secunderabad, Siddipet, Basmatnagar, Manvat, Nander, Warangal and Gulbarga.

Cotton yarns
pure silk and
Art silk etc.

More than 75% of the yarn consumed by hand loom weavers in the Dominions are of 3's, 6's, 10's, 16's, 18's, 20's, 24's, 28's and 30's and is used for the manufacture of coarse fabrics, such as khaddar cloth, panchas, saris, pagris and shamlas. About 20% of the yarns consumed by the weavers are from 40's to 60's. The rest 5% is from 80's, to 120's and is generally used in the manufacturing mandil and pagris in Nander and Paithan respectively. Coarse and medium counts of yarn consumed here is mostly, the production of local mills and imported from Sholapur, Bombay and Barsi mills, while 60's and 80's yarn used here is from England and Japan, but lately this yarn has shown a considerable decrease.

Mercerised yarn from Japan is also used to a large extent in sari borders. Spun silk

which comes from Italy and Japan is also used in sari borders. Pure silk, which is being used in large quantity comes chiefly from China, Bangalore and Calcutta in its natural forms.

Artificial silk is also making its way nowadays, and is used in Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Warangal, Bhir and in Aurangabad districts. It is from Japan, Switzerland, Italy and England.

Dyes & Chemicals.

The dyes and chemicals are mostly imported from Bombay. Alizarine is the most important colour used for dyeing yarn, and printing cloths. Basic and direct dyes are mostly used for dyeing silk, artificial silk yarns and garments. Sulphur black and blue is also used to a large extent, while natural indigo is not used much; it is replaced by sulphur indigo. Naphthol and indanthrine colours are also getting popular among them.

The above mentioned dyes are from Germany, Switzerland, England, France and U. S. A. (Vide chapter XIV chart III). There are representatives of several colour manufacturers' firms in Secunderabad, who supply the necessary dyes. But natural indigo is obtained from Proddatore, Kurnool, Diglore, and Manjleygaon.

Wool.

The wool obtained in the Nizam's Dominions is of two kinds: (1) Live wool *i.e.*, shorn from the sheep and (2) dead wool *i.e.*, removed from the skins of slaughtered sheep by the application of lime water to the skin.

Yarn market.

The yarn market is entirely in the hands of Marwaris, or of few Mohamadan capitalists. Their practice is to make their purchases of Indian or foreign mill yarn either from Bombay agents or direct from the Indian mills, which ever happens to be cheaper for the moment. They do not care for the colour or the quality of the yarn. And the weaver has to select his yarn from their stock alone. He too seldom goes for the quality but mostly cares for the price.

If the import of yarn could be stopped or decreased by starting some more spinning mills capable of producing the required counts of yarn to the hand loom workers, it may be a profitable concern as about Rs. 94,77,000 - worth of yarn alone is imported from outside, out of a total import of Rs. 1,27,73,000/- which includes silk, dyes, gold lace etc. (Vide. Chapter XIV Chart 1).

Cotton yarn production.

At present there are five cotton spinning and weaving mills in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions; of which four are actually at work. Two are at Hyderabad, namely Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills and The Hyderabad Spinning and weaving Mills. Of these, the later is closed down for some time and re-started now. The former possesses about 16,376 spindles in use, producing yarn of 18's to 32's. One at Gulbarga named, The Mahboob Shahi Mills possesses 28,864 spindles in use, producing yarn of 2's to 40's. One at Aurangabad, named, The Aurangabad Mills possesses 17,476 spindles in use, producing yarn of 6's to 30's. One at Nander, named Osman Shahi Mills

possesses 16,552 spindles in use producing yarn of 14^h to 32^h.

The total quantity of yarn manufactured in these mills is 79,96,502 pounds of which 39,86,279 lbs. are utilised for their own use, and the remaining 40,10,223 lbs. are sold in the Dominions and consumed by hand loom weavers Vide Chapter XIV Chart VI).

Hand spun yarn.

Hand spinning in conjunction with hand weaving formed, at one time, the chief cottage industry in almost all the districts of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, and was followed for the most part by women of different castes, as a main occupation or a subsidiary one. But since the introduction of mill spun yarn (which is stronger and more scientifically spun) the hand spinning industry has fallen into disuse as a popular occupation, though in some districts, the production of coarse threads still survived and retain its hold, on a large section of the agricultural population. The industry is carried on in the districts such as Atrafibalda, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Nander and Aurangabad, of these Karimnagar, Medak Nalgonda, Adilabad, Warangal and Nizamabad are the most important districts, where it is carried on somewhat on a large scale (Vide Chapter XIV Chart II and III).

The raw cotton is obtained locally and is cleaned and ginned by women on the old type of hand ginning machines. The yarn spun by hand is coarse and uneven and more over there is no uniformity in the standard of

yarn produced, it is suitable only for the making of coarse varieties of cloth. According to the census of 1340 Fasli (1930 A. D.) there were 71,282 spinners, with 1,69,891 charkas distributed all over the Dominions.

A portion of the yarn thus produced is sold in the market, but mostly given direct to the weavers to weave into cloth for domestic use. The wages earned by a spinner are very low, as hardly half a pound of cotton can be spun in three days. Thus the daily earning of a spinner does not exceed more than As. 1/6 and this income is nothing than a bare subsistence wage. Meagre as this wage may seem to a casual observer, the great relief it gives to the poor is untold, considering the very low per capita income of an Indian. However, for the agriculturists who have no work in fields for some months every year it is profitable to devote their time to spinning, and earn something or atleast spin sufficient quantity of yarn for turning into cloths, for their own domestic consumption. Otherwise hand spinning is not a paying occupation.

CHAPTER VII.

Dyeing and Printing.

Castes engaged.

Depending on the industry of weaving is that of dyeing and is as ancient as weaving itself. It is practised almost at each weaving centre, either by professional dyers or by the weavers themselves. Majority of the dyers belong to Bhowsar or Tailor caste and dyeing is their hereditary profession. They are known as Nelgurs (indigo dyers) or Rangrez. Since the introduction of sulphur blue most of these Nelgurs left their hereditary profession of dyeing, and have adopted the art of weaving, as their main occupation, and are known as Bungar dyers. Beside these, other castes such as Mohamadan, Varlore and Pawar, with a few Koli and Dhungers are also engaged in this art.

Yarn dyeing centres.

Gulbarga, Medak, Mahboobnagar, Nizamabad and Warangal are the districts, where yarns are dyed for trade by few master dyers, who work either with the help of their family members or with the assistance of coolies, whom they engage on daily or on piece wages. Very few sowcar weavers, who possess a number of looms under their control, have a dye house attached to their factories, and dye their own yarn, employing dyer labourers.

Adilabad, Bidar, Raichur, Osmanabad, Bhir, Nander, Karimnagar, Parbhani and Nalgonda are the districts, where the yarns to a limited extent are dyed, and professional dyers

are engaged in this art. It may be stated that the dyes and chemicals to the value of Rs. 8,74,000 are consumed yearly (vide chapter XIV chart III).

Most of the yarn used in coloured fabrics is imported ready dyed from Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur and Madura, specially green, yellow, and orange (red and black is also imported to a small extent) as the local dyers are unable to dye yarn in different fast colours according to the requirements. Dyeing may be divided into 3 heads *viz.*—

1. Cotton yarn dyeing.
2. Silk dyeing.
3. Garment dyeing.

Cotton yarn dyeing.

Cotton yarn dyeing is carried on at each weaving centre, either by the dyers or weavers themselves. Majority of the dyers, engaged in yarn dyeing, belong to Bhowsar or tailor castes. Very few Mohamadan dyers are engaged in dyeing yarn. The main dyes that are generally employed are in the order of preference, Alizarine red, natural-indigo, sulphur-indigo, sulphur-black and chrome-yellow; naphthol dyes are also used to some extent. Direct and basic dyes are largely used in dyeing mercerised yarn.

Method of dyeing.

The process of dying cotton yarn with alizarine red and indigo is laborious and crude, and the result is far from satisfactory. The method of dyeing in alizarine is as follows:—

One dyer with the help of an assistant

can dye 12 bundles of yarn in 8 to 15 days and the shades thus produced are not bright but dark and dull. The process being very lengthy, they cannot accomplish a single lot in less than 8 days. Oiling is the most laborious work. The yarn is first soaked in an emulsion of soil and alkaline earth, and then trampled upon by men. The wet yarn is freed from most of its moisture by squeezing and then dried for the whole day. When it is completely dry it is further soaked in a fresh emulsion of oil and alkaline earth. This operation is repeated until enough oil is impregnated in the yarn, in the form of unsaturated fatty acids of unknown composition. For one bundle of yarn about 4 lbs. of sweet oil and 5 ounces of alum are used and about 20% alizarine paste (Rada) At some places Til-ash and sheep dung are also added, and oil is not used, but hulda (myrabolums) process is followed. Turkey red oil is also used but at very few centres and even by few dyers.

The above mentioned process of dyeing in alizarine is more or less the same in all places. Very primitive methods are employed. The shades and the dyeing charges also are not standardised, so that when a weaver wants the yarn to be dyed fast with alizarine red, the dyer will quote him different prices for the same shade. The weaver no doubt prefers the cheapest, with the result that the dyer uses fugitive colours, which the weaver is ignorant of. From the appearance and smell it is difficult to test whether the colour is fast or not etc. The weaver seldom knows to test the

dyed yarn. The cost of dyeing with Alizarine varies from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 5 per bundle of 1b 10s.

The dyeing of indigo blue is carried by the fermentation vat process. This is, no doubt, the cheapest method available in far off and remote places, where it is difficult to get chemicals. The natural indigo being an expensive stuff, the controlling of the process requires some experience and if the vat is not used up in time it decomposes and loses in value. In this also there are several shades of varying fastness. In order to make the dyeing as cheap as possible, other fugitive colours are largely employed and after topping with indigo the goods pass off for real indigo. The charges for dying with indigo vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9 per bundle of 10 lbs. depending on the number of dips.

Silk dyeing.

Silk yarn is mostly dyed by the weavers themselves. Ordinarily the colours used are blue, red, green, black, yellow and pink and are mainly basic and direct; acid colours are used to a small extent at few places. The only indigenous dyes that are still in vogue are kirmanji red and kapilla yellow. Before dyeing, silk is bleached in a solution of lime and alkaline earth. There is a wastage of 20 to 25 tolas in bleaching 100 tolas of silk. The process of dyeing with kirmanji seeds on Alum mordant is as follows. Bleached silk is soaked in alum solution for 2 days. Kirmanji seeds of 1 pound, pista flower $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, and coconut oil are mixed together to form a solution. The silk is soaked in this mixture for 12 hours. It

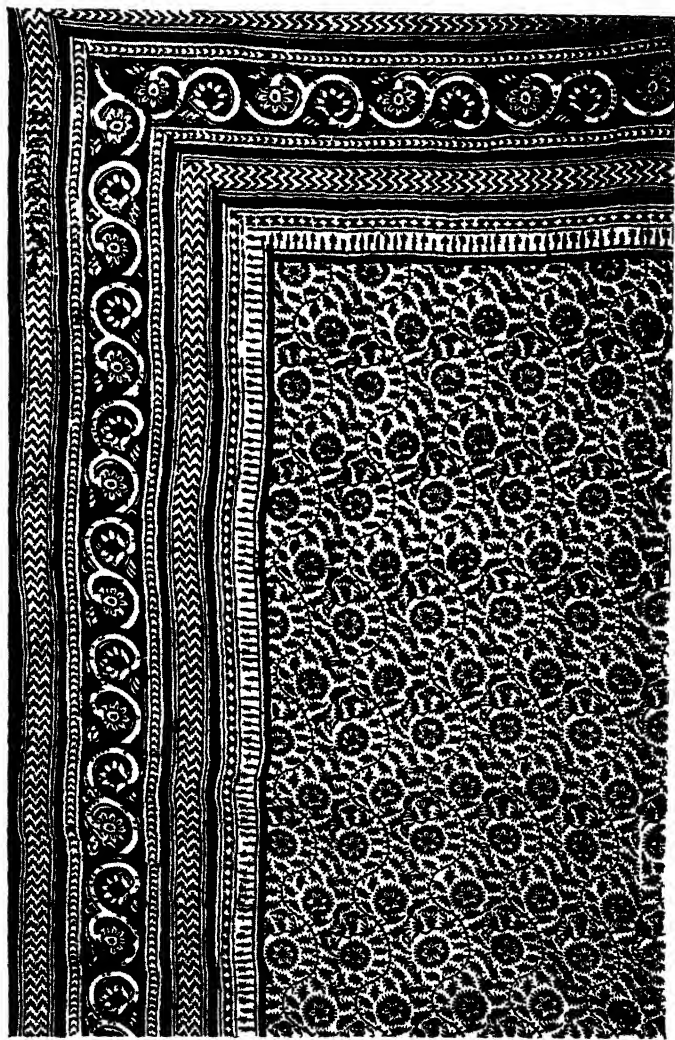
is then taken out and the mixture boiled. The silk is put into the hot mixture and allowed to remain in it for 12 hours, when it is taken out, washed and again put into a solution of alum. It is taken out and rinsed in fresh water and dried

Carment dye-
ing.

Dyeing of garment is mostly carried out by Mohamadan dyers. The colours used for garment dyeing are strictly limited to different shades of direct and basic dyes. The dyed goods include, saris, duppatas, chadars, and kurta etc. (used by women).

Hand block
printing

Next to dyeing, printing is the important industry, which is as ancient as weaving and claims co-existence with it. It is carried on more or less in a primitive form at each weaving centre and even in interior villages, by Bhowzar or Tailor dyers known as Chipis. The colours used for printing are strictly limited to different shades of alizarine (Rada), red and chocolate being most popular. Black colour is also used to a large extent, and is produced on the fabric by using iron mordant. The printed goods include, saris, jazum, purda, razai, dustur-khan, jainamaz, lambadi dupputas, and lehngas. The process of oiling the cloth is omitted and instead myrobolums (halda) are exclusively used. After printing, the goods are washed in water to remove all the gum. After washing, the goods are cleaned or bleached either with sheep dung or by spreading on the green moss, accumulated on the surface of water in sun-shine for varying lengths of time. The whole process is very lengthy and takes over one week to complete.



Hand spun and hand woven Khadi printed in Medak.

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The designs and patterns used for printing are of very old type, and usually cut by the printers themselves.

The printers may be divided into 2 classess, *viz.*

1. Independent workers.
2. Wage earners.

The first class of workers are those who purchase their own cloth (either mill made or hand made) and trade in printed cloth. The second class of workers are those, who do not do any trade in printed cloth, but execute orders from local people or merchants dealing in printed cloth.

The cloth is supplied by the customers, the printing charges are fixed. This class of printers may remain idle of several months, during slack season. Almost all the dyers and printers are illiterate, and ignorant of the proper way of using and manipulating the synthetic dyes or of combining the same with mordants. Majority of them are poor and have no money for running their own dye house. Hence they prefer to work under master dyers or sowcars as labourers. Thus not only the efficiency of the dyer suffers, but also they are not able to earn enough wages to maintain their family, with the result that they take to other occupation to earn their livelihood. The dyers could not find their hereditary profession profitable and hence have taken to agriculture.

There are of course, certain factors that must operate, to make these two sister industries of dyeing and printing to flourish, such as patronage by aristocracy, facilities of easy sale and above all the suitability of water. The ancient indigenous dyes are rapidly being replaced by cheap synthetic dyes, that are exported from foreign countries. But the rank ignorance and illiteracy of our dyers make it impossible for them to use those dyes intelligently and accurately. Moreover, they have to compete with cheap imported cloths, which come printed with attractive designs, and are generally preferred by the consuming public. The tastes of the public change, but our dyers and printers never change their dyes or blocks to suit the changing tastes. Thus a considerable decline is found in these industries also, and unless immediate steps are taken by sending peripatetic dyeing parties to spread up-to-date knowledge in making recipes of fast synthetic dyes and better designed blocks, any attempt to revive these industries of dyeing and printing, is sure to be unsuccessful.

CHAPTER VIII.

Wool Spinning and Weaving.

The art of spinning and weaving wool was known to the Indians from the very earliest times, as we find mention of it, in the ancient Hindu scriptures.

Locality in which
wool industry
is carried on.

This industry is carried on generally throughout the Dominions but particularly in wool producing areas of which Atrai-i-Balda, Karimnagar, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Gulbarga, Bidar and Nalgonda are the Districts in the order of their importance. The only class that is engaged in this industry, is the Kuravalos or Kurvas, a sub-caste of Dhangurs. Sheep breeding and cumble weaving are their main occupation, though rarely, we find them engaged in agriculture. The wool obtained from the sheep of the above mentioned places is of short staple, and of very poor quality.

Most of the wool produced in the Dominions are sent to outside places rather than spun and woven into cumbles here. It is a great economic loss to export raw wool to the extent of O. S. Rs. 2,85,000 every year, out of total production of Rs. 5,70,000. The finished products are exported from the State to the outside places to the extent of O.S. Rs. 2,00,000 the remaining quantity worth Rs. 4,31,000 being consumed locally by the labouring classes. (vide chapter XIV chart III and IV).

Out of the total population of 9,28,404

Dhangers as recorded in the census of 1930 A.D. only 26,620 are engaged in wool weaving and allied processes. (vide chapter XIV chart II). If only the export of raw wool is stopped, We could very easily absorb the remaining population among them, in this industry.

Impliments used for making cumbles.

The looms and impliments used for making cumbles are of primitive type. A small string bow is used for carding and cleaning the wool, and a piece of hollow bamboo with closed bottom is used as a shuttle. Only one heald is used for making shed and the weft is beaten to the fell of cloth by means of a piece of wood.

Qualities produced.

The cumbles manufactured in the Dominions are of three qualities, such as follows:-

1. Cumbles of coarse textures made out of live wool.
2. Cumbles of loose textures known as *jhoras* and are made of live wool.
3. Cumbles made out of dead wool, known as *kuchra cumbles*.

The sizes vary from 3 to 5 yards in length and 42" to 54" in width, the price also vary from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 9, according to the quality of the cumble.

The average production of a loom is one yard per day.

The profit in preparing an ordinary cumble measuring 4 yards by 48" weighing 3 seer is as follows:—

Raw wool 7 lbs.	O.S. Rs.	0 11 0
Cleaning, carding and spinning which takes 15 days at As. 2 per day.	„	1 14 0
Sizing	„	0 2 0
Weaving which requires at least 4 days at As. 3 per day ...	„	0 12 0
Cost price ...	„	3 7 0
Selling price	„	3 8 0
Profit ...	„	0 1 0

Priliminary processes are attended by the family members hence the wages goes to the family. Thus the average in come of a cumble weaver's family is about Rs. 10 per month. Most of them possess some land and follow agriculture, as their main occupation.

Population of
Dhungers and
number of
sheep.

The population of Dhungers as per last census was 9,28,404 of which 26,620 were actually engaged in weaving of cumbles and the processes connected therewith, employing 14,620 looms. The total number of sheep from which the raw material is obtained for weaving cumbles, according to the cattle census of 1930 A. D. was 5,744,347. The local sheep are of ordinary breed. The wool obtained is of three colours, black, white and admixture of black and grey. Mixed wool

is mostly obtained, while white wool is very rare. Black wool fetches a better price than white or gray wool.

Shearing.

The wool shearing is commenced when the sheep reach 6 to 7 months of age, generally in the months of October and November. Before shearing, the sheep are cleaned well in pools, at least a week before shearing. Shearing is generally done with the help of other shepherds. The shearer is allowed to shear the wool of 5 sheep as his remuneration, for every 100 sheep sheared (which comes to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers), and one evening meal along with sendi. 100 sheep can be sheared in 3 days by two men and about 25 to 30 pounds of wool is obtained.

Dhangers are of easy-going temperament, devoid of any ambition. They are content with their small income, as can be secured locally without much trouble. They hardly borrow money for their domestic use or even for their work.

The industry is capable of improvement in three respect *via*. (1) Breeding, (2) Grazing facilities (3) improvement in loom and appliances.

The wool obtained from these sheep is of coarse quality and of short staple, and no attempt is made to improve the quality by proper attention to the breeding, and tending of the sheep.

Grazing facilities.

As regards grazing, at present, there is no permanent pasture lands, within easy distance.

The sheep are taken to a great distance moving from place to place, in search of pasture lands, specially when the fields are under cultivation. In summer season, when the fields are dry, then also there is not sufficient grass for feeding. The result is, that the sheep suffer from under feeding and lose their energy, and are unable to withstand the disease which generally breaks out in rainy season.

Dhungers as a class are very conservative, they cannot easily be persuaded to change their crude and primitive methods. However, this difficulty can be overcome, if an intelligent man amongst them is selected and trained in Cottage Industries Institute. After training, he should be sent among his caste men to introduce improved appliances for spinning and weaving, by practical demonstration.

CHAPTER IX.

Woollen pile Carpets, Durries and Newad.

Places where
carpet indus-
try is carried
on.

The manufacture of pile carpets has been carried on in Mathwada, Rangashaipet, Karimabad, and Urus from time immemorial. They are known as Warangal carpets. The industry has in recent years shown marked signs of decline and the quality of the carpets also has very much deteriorated.

Material used.

The wool used now-a-days for weaving, carpets is scraped or limed-wool, obtained from local tanneries. The old vegetable dyes have given place to the cheap basic dyes, available in the local market. These colours are no doubt very bright, but they are fugitives. After a short exposure of few days to sun, the colour fades and cannot be restored, with the result that the carpet loses all its beauty. The weaver is often blamed for using dead wool, and fugitive colours and for poor weaving, but he is not solely responsible for the decline of the industry. He is really compelled to do so. In fact, he makes more often what the merchant wants and will buy. The merchant gives designs and complete specifications to the weavers. The goods are made according to market demand. It is not therefore to be supposed that the weaver cannot produce superior stuff; but they are compelled to turn out inferior stuff, with a view to cheapening the cost of production.

Decline of industry.

There is a gradual decrease in the value of carpets exported from Warangal. It is therefore, high time for them to devote themselves in producing the best stuffs, then, they can hope to regain their lost position and markets. In Warangal there are 225 families with 300 looms; of these only as many as 22 with 90 looms are engaged in manufacturing woollen carpets and about 50 with 90 looms are engaged in making bed durris, while the rest have taken to some other work. The manufacturers are all Mohammadans. The looms in use, are of the vertical type, varying from 5' to 15' width. The pile carpets are generally made in Two sizes, such as 7' X 4' with five stitches per inch, costing Rs. O. S. 6-8-and 6' by 3' costing Rs. 3-4. O. S. Five fold 6's cotton yarn is employed for warp, and raw (uncleaned) hemp is used in weft. Cotton yarn and wool employed in carpets are twisted on hand char-kas by their women, while the hemp used for weft is merely folded.

Standard of living.

The standard of living of these weavers is very low. The carpet weavers, really speaking, make no profit. They simply charge for their labour.

The following is a typical example of costing sheet for preparing an ordinary carpet 7' by 4' made out of dead wool, 5 stitches per inch weighing 12 to 14 pounds.

6's cotton yarn for warp 1 lb ...	Rs. 0 6 0
Twisting & doubling charges....	0 1 0
Warping charges ...	0 1 0

Dead wool 11 lbs. at As-2-3 a lb.	1	8	9
Carding and twisting wool ..	0	9	2
Dyeing charges ...	0	7	0
Hemp for weft 3 seers at As 1½ a lb.	0	9	0
Weaving charges	2	4	0
	<hr/>		
Cost Price ...	5	13	11
Selling Price	6	4	0
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Profit ...	0	6	1
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Twisting and carding etc., as given above are generally attended to by the weaver's family. Therefore, the amount of these items goes to him. The poverty of the carpet weavers is the chief obstacle in the way of improvement. They are in the clutches of dealers.

Market.

The carpets are taken by local dealers, who exports them to England. At one time, the quantity exported by them was worth about Rs. 1,00,000-; but at present, annual trade is estimated to be only Rs. 36,000-. The local and provincial consumption is very limited.

Floor and Bed Durris or Shutranjis.

Cotton durris are manufactured in Warangal, Nander, Alumpur (Raichur District) Narainpet (Mahbubnagar District) and Kundhar (Nander District), while floor durris of different designs and dimensions can be woven on order in Warangal, Nander, and Alumpur. The weavers engaged in this industry are mostly Mohammadans. Women are also employed for preliminary processes.

Warangal and
its adjoining
villages.

There are about 90 vertical looms, engaged in weaving bed and floor durris. Three threads of No. 10's, and 2 threads of 20's, are twisted together and used as warp, while in weft 2's, 3's, 6's or 10's yarn is used. The colours used are dark blue, light blue and red, and are woven in stripes. A bed durri, measuring 7' by 4' is sold for Rs. 3. The normal out-turn of a worker is one durri a day, and an average earning comes to about 5 to 6 A per day. Floor durris are sold by weight. A floor durri, made of 3's and 2's warp and weft, is sold at the rate of Rs1-8-0 per seer (of 80 tolas). If 6's yarn is used both for warp and weft, then it is sold at the rate of Rs. 2 O. S. per seer.

It is to be regretted that this industry is not in a flourishing condition and the market is very dull. They are sold locally or sent to Hyderabad.

There is one big factory in Waragal, owned by Mr. Jan Mohamud, where bed shut-ranjis are woven on fly shuttle looms. An operator working 8 hours a day can weave a piece, measuring 6'-9" by 3'-9" and earn As. 6 per day.

Nander and
Khandliar

There are about 68 vertical looms at work in the the above mentioned places. The width of the looms varies from 44" to 48". The women and children generally work on these looms while men prepare warp. The proportion of women workers to men workers is nearly 8 to 1. The bulk of the weft yarn used in durri is 2's waste yarn. Three threads of 10½'s are twisted together and used for warp.

The colours used, are black, red, green and yellow. An ordinary coarse durri, measuring 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, costs Rs. 2. The average weight of a durri is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Two operators can finish a piece of the above mentioned size in one day, working 8 hours, and can earn As. 8 O. S. They are generally sold locally or sent as far as Hyderabad.

Alumpur.

There are 3 karkhanas (factories), by named Haji Sahib Mean Factory, Haji Ibrahim Factory and Moiudden Factory, where shutranjis and durris of different dimensions and patterns are manufactured. About 58 looms are engaged in weaving shutranjis. The looms are of the same type, as used for weaving cotton cloth. The only difference is that they are heavy and possess sley sword (arms). Counts of yarn used for durris are 2's, 6's and 10's and used for weft, while $3/20$'s is used as warp. A shutranji of Agra pattern, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards costs Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 B. G. Striped shutranji of two pieces measuring 5 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards cost Rs. 11 B. G. Momin women of this place are also weaving shutranjis and durris in their homes.

Narainpet.

There is one factory belonging to Karim Sahib Sedum, equipped with 8 frame fly shuttle looms. Out of these only two frame looms are employed in weaving bed and floor shutranjis. The price of bed shutranji, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, is Rs. 3, while the floor shutranjis are sold by weight at the rate of Rs. 2 per lb. Generally a shutranji, measuring 4 by 2 yards weighs 7 lbs. and costs Rs. 14 O. S.

Cotton putty &
Tape or Newad weaving.

This industry is carried on, on a small scale, almost in each weaving centre, in scattered condition by a sect of Musalman called Naddaf (cotton carders) and by Munhars (Bangle sellers) and putwegars. Women are mostly engaged in this work and is followed both as a full time and as a subsidiary occupation. The looms employed in weaving these goods are very simple, consisting of 2 rollers. Only one heald is used and a bamboo stick is used in place of a shuttle, on which weft yarn is wound round. The weft is put in to its proper position by beating with a flat piece of wood.

The Newad is usually made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" width and is sold by weight. One than or roll of 80 to 100 yards long, weighs 2 seers and sold at the rate of As. 14 to Re. 1 per seer of 80 tolas. Two such rolls are required for a cot. 3's or 6's, two or three fold yarn is used for warp and weft and is twisted on churka. Hand spun yarn is also used in fine newad and it is sold at Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2 per seer of 80 tolas.

Putty Weaving.

They are made in width of 8" to 12". 2/10's is used as warp and 10's in weft. These puttis are used largely as khurjis (hole-dole) and buttoas (money bags), and is also used as tents by trading classes. They are sold by yards. The weaving is very simple. A warp of 9 to 10 yards is prepared and spread lengthwise between two rollers, and is woven in the same way as newad.

There is a good demand for newad and puttis and the industry is likely to prosper,

if properly organised. The weaving is very simple. We have introduced a multiple shuttle-newad-loom in the cottage Industries institute to weave 7 newad at a time, which can be introduced in Districts also.

CHAPTER X.

Markets.

Absence of facilities for marketing.

One of the greatest obstacles that stands at the root of the decline of the various nascent industries of the Dominions, as elsewhere in India, is the absence of the facilities for marketing the products of the cottage workers. Throughout the course of my survey, workers from every part implored me to impress on the Government the urgency and importance of this universal complaint so that they may be relieved of this nightmare. I informed them about the recent establishment of a central Cottage Industries Sales Depot at the Capital city of Hyderabad and elaborated on its objects and methods and gave them to understand that if they willed, they could make profitable use of the Depot, in the disposal of their manufactured products which could not find a sale in their own village or immediate neighbourhood.

But to find a ready and steady sale in the open market, the cottage workers have to

keep in view, two important factors that go to make it a success and those are the reduction in the cost of production, and the scrupulous maintenance of a fair standard in quality of the goods to be manufactured.

I do not see any reason why we should not find a ready market for the sale of articles manufactured by our cottage workers, provided, the articles are of good quality and also to the tastes of middle and higher classes. In my opinion, it is the lethargic tendency of our workmen with no ambition whatsoever to better their lot or push their sales that make them complain about marketing difficulties.

Advertisement is the very breath of trade and the trade increases or drops proportionate to the volume and way in which the goods are advertised. Besides finding fresh markets for the sale of cottage products, the Cottage Industries Sales Depot must act as an information bureau and as an advertising agency. The Sales Depot should have branches in important centres for assisting the workers by keeping them informed of new designs and patterns, methods and processes etc., so that their products may be accordingly turned out.

In the matter of reducing the cost of production, the chief difficulty we may encounter is the question of supplying raw materials which is now being more or less exclusively supplied by local sowcars and yarn dealers on credit at their terms. Unless the workers are supplied with raw materials at a cheaper rate, the very object of the Sales Depot will be defeated.

System of marketing the finished product.

Turning next to the methods by means of which finished products are disposed of, the following channels are found to be those along which the trade normally flows:—

(1) The most widely prevalent method, however, is that which is followed by the sowcars who own shops at all the important weaving centres in the dominions and who give out work to the weavers on the piece wage system and keep a large stock of cloth for export according to the demand.

(2) In the rural areas, the cloth is either sold by the weavers themselves in the nearest market on bazar day or handed over to local hawkers for sale on commission basis.

(3) In some cases the finished goods are given to master-workmen who are the sowcars among them or to local cloth merchants at few annas less than the market value.

(4) A few of the weaving centres are visited by outside dealers, who collect goods going from house to house, specially in the marriage season.

Middlemen and sowcar's share of profits.

Thus the middlemen and sowcars, who come between the consumer and the manufacturer make profit for themselves; and the actual producer is left in ignorance and poverty. Very few actual manufacturers are in a position to stock their goods and send them to more favourable places for sale, as the sowcars do.

By referring to Chapter XIV Chart No. 4 it can be seen that the total value of hand

made goods manufactured in the Dominions comes to about Rs. 2,49,40,200 per year.

Markets,

About 85% of this are consumed in the Dominions while the remaining 15% which includes pile carpets, cumbles, putkas, lungis, khaddar cloth are exported to Bombay, Ceylon and Mysore. Woollen pile carpets are sent to Edgland. Mixed check saris of Narainpet and cheap striped saris of Gulbarga go as far as Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Sitara and Islampur. It seems there is a fair demand for these fabrics in the above mentioned places in marriage season. The mixed check saris of Ilkul designs which are woven in Dhotihall, Manidhall, Hanumsagar, Tawargira, Muski and Mudgal in Raichur District are generally taken by Ilkul dealers.

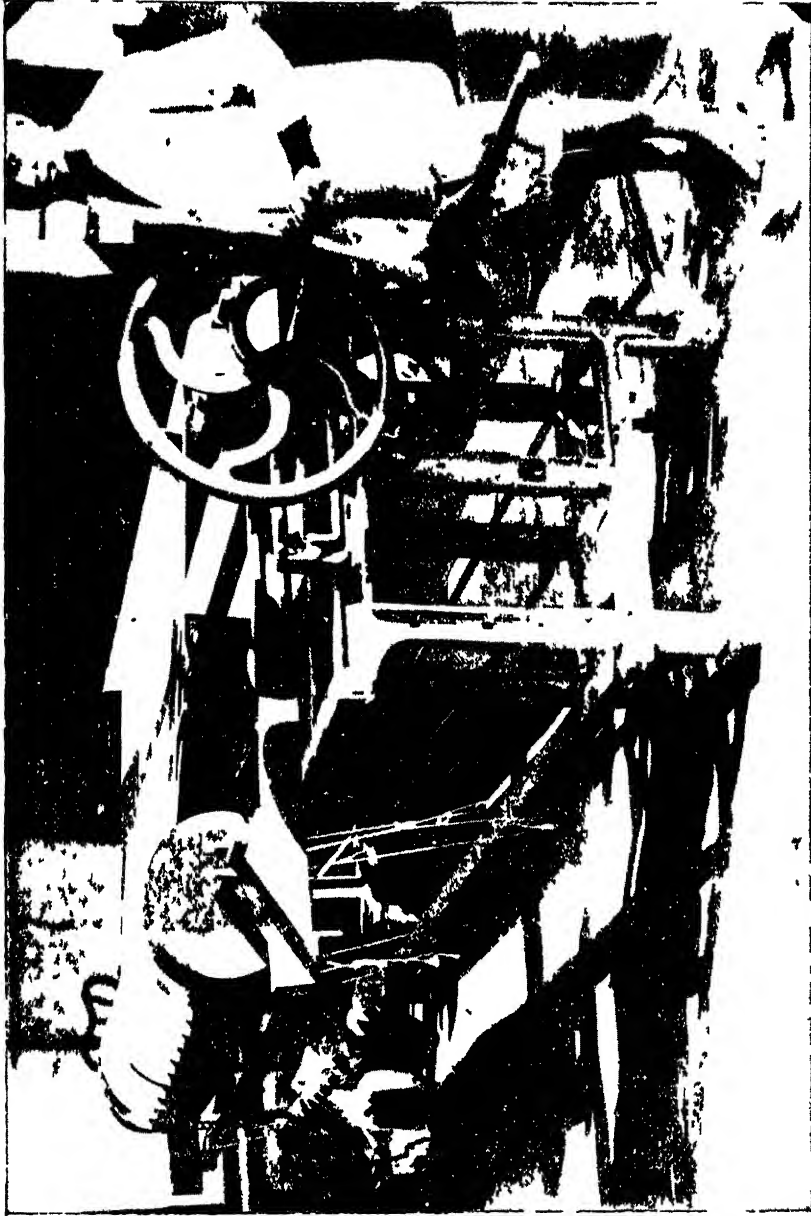
Patkas, lungis and coarse printed cloths are exported to Arabia and Karachi etc. by the Arab merchants of Hyderabad.

Scope of improvement and state aid.

There is wide scope for capturing foreign markets but the opportunities are being lost and neglected by our workers. The pile carpets of Warangal which were exported in large quantities to Europe and the United Kingdom have fallen in demand as the quality has deteriorated. By giving expert technical advice, by providing better and cheaper raw materials by giving more attractive patterns and designs, by better education creating a conscious effort on the part of artisans to improve their work and condition, by sound advertisement, marketing facilities will be created of its own accord.

Before closing this chapter it is well to observe on the potentialities of co-operation in the case of hand loom weavers and other artisans, as it may not be possible for ever for the Government, to be engaged in trade, financing and organising the whole concern which has inherent difficulties and outside opposition to meet with. Certainly the industrial workers cannot have adequate knowledge of the real markets for his products or the capacity to study their condition and slow emergence of the middle-men or sowcar has been the inevitable result, the poor artisan losing his independence and legitimate share in the profit. The royal road to his salvation lies in eliminating this extraneous element by founding not only in the metropolis but throughout the districts in important centres, industrial and commercial banks and societies, either on the co-operative basis or on the footing of the joint stock principle. It may not be possible for some time to come at least, to do away with the middle-men who is a necessary evil in any trade, but our ultimate objective should be to reduce their number and their evil influence as much as possible, by starting sales depots or societies which should, besides finding fresh markets for sales of finished goods furnish the village artisan with up-to-date knowledge of the various scientific improvements tools and appliances and above all the necessary raw materials at, as cheaper a rate, as possible.

But if we are to judge by the fate of various societies organised by non-artisans the prospects are dismal indeed. On the



A hand driven beaming machine This type of machine has been installed in the power Loom Weaving Factory, Aurangabad.

other hand, such societies should be started by the fortunate few of the rich and educated members of the community itself who, more often than not, exploit their poor brethren. In the earlier stages the Government should start organisations and when the time is ripe, it may hand it over to a co-operative agency.

CHAPTER XI.

Economics.

Although there cannot be any hard and fast line drawn, demarcating the various chapters contained in this report which deals more or less with the economic condition of the handloom weavers and dyers, an attempt is made in this chapter to deal in a more detailed manner, with the question of the labour and finance.

Labour,

As labour forms the most important factor in the production of cloth, it is well to know how far it is available, what kind of labour we get, what are its potentialities and also how it could be trained and bettered and harnessed for more efficient and larger production. As stated already, there are 4,06,881 weavers and 5,451 dyers and printers in the whole Dominions.

The weavers according to the methods of their work may broadly be divided into five classes.

1. Sowcar or master weavers.
2. Independent weavers.
3. Middlemen or master weavers.
4. Wage weavers.
5. Hired labourers.

The first class of weavers are those who possess a number of looms worked by hired labourers and keep under their control these weavers, supplying them with yarn and receiving the cloth by paying them wages either according to the nature of the cloth or as agreed upon by them previously. This business is known as *chulti*. They carry on export trade with other places making large profits thereby.

The second class of weavers are those who borrow money or yarn at high rates of interest from sowcars of their own castes or from yarn merchants and make the fabrics and sell them and repay their loan, either wholly or partly and take fresh loans.

The third class although they do not possess capital, they get raw materials from the sowcars to prepare cloth on the rates previously agreed upon for each fabric. These middle men engage labourers and distribute the yarn among the wage weavers to make cloth and pay them their wages, a little less than what they get from the sowcars this being

the remuneration or the recompense for providing looms for hired labourers and work for the weavers.

The fourth class have their own looms. They are supplied with raw materials by the sowcars settling previously the price of the cloth, which includes the wages of warping, sizing and weaving.

The last class, though hereditary weavers, are too poor even to possess looms, and they are entirely dependent both for their looms and work on other more fortunate weavers who employ them in their factories.

Thus although, there is abundance of cheap labour in the Dominions, it is a pity that they do not possess anything like the organisation, skill or enterprise of their western brethren. They are sunk in ignorance and poverty. They have taken to drink also and this bad habit has told on their health and also on their work. They are devoid of any ambition to better their lot. They are too sluggish and conservative and are losing ground daily. Their products are not liked by the modern public, as they lack taste and fancy designs.

Their housing condition is most miserable and wretched. They live in ill-ventilated insanitary, congested cottages, mostly thatched. They look more like black dungeons, than habitable dwellings. The rooms are neither airy nor commodious and they are seldom properly floored with slabs. Thus the whole

place is too dirty, for good and costly cloths to be woven. The weavers themselves look ill-fed, ill-clothed and famine stricken.

Earning Capacity of weavers.

The earning capacity of the workers depends on the merit and quality of work done. Whereas a skilled silk weaver earns from As 12 to Re. 1 a day, the cotton weaver can earn only As. 7 to As. 10. If the cotton weaver is an unskilled one, who usually weaves coarse cloth he may get, on an average As. 5 per day. Thus the average monthly income of silk weavers is about Rs. 22 to Rs. 30 while that of the cotton weaver is about Rs. 13 to Rs. 18.

Finance.

Equally important, if not more, is the question of financing the handloom weavers and dyers of the Dominions. The bed-rock on which the industry is based or it flourishes, is the method by which it is financed and the source from where it derives financial support. Throughout the Dominions, wherever you look you find more or less the same system followed in the matter of finance. The whole industry is in the death-grip of the greedy sowcars or money lenders or yarn dealers, who have spread their activities in every nook and corner of the State, where this industry is carried on. There are very few indeed of those fortunate weavers who can independently do without the assistance of these sowcars, affording to purchase their requirements for ready cash, at the cheapest market. But unfortunately, they form a microscopic minority amongst them. A large majority of the weavers are so badly indebted that they are unable to get their raw materials except on credit, the re-

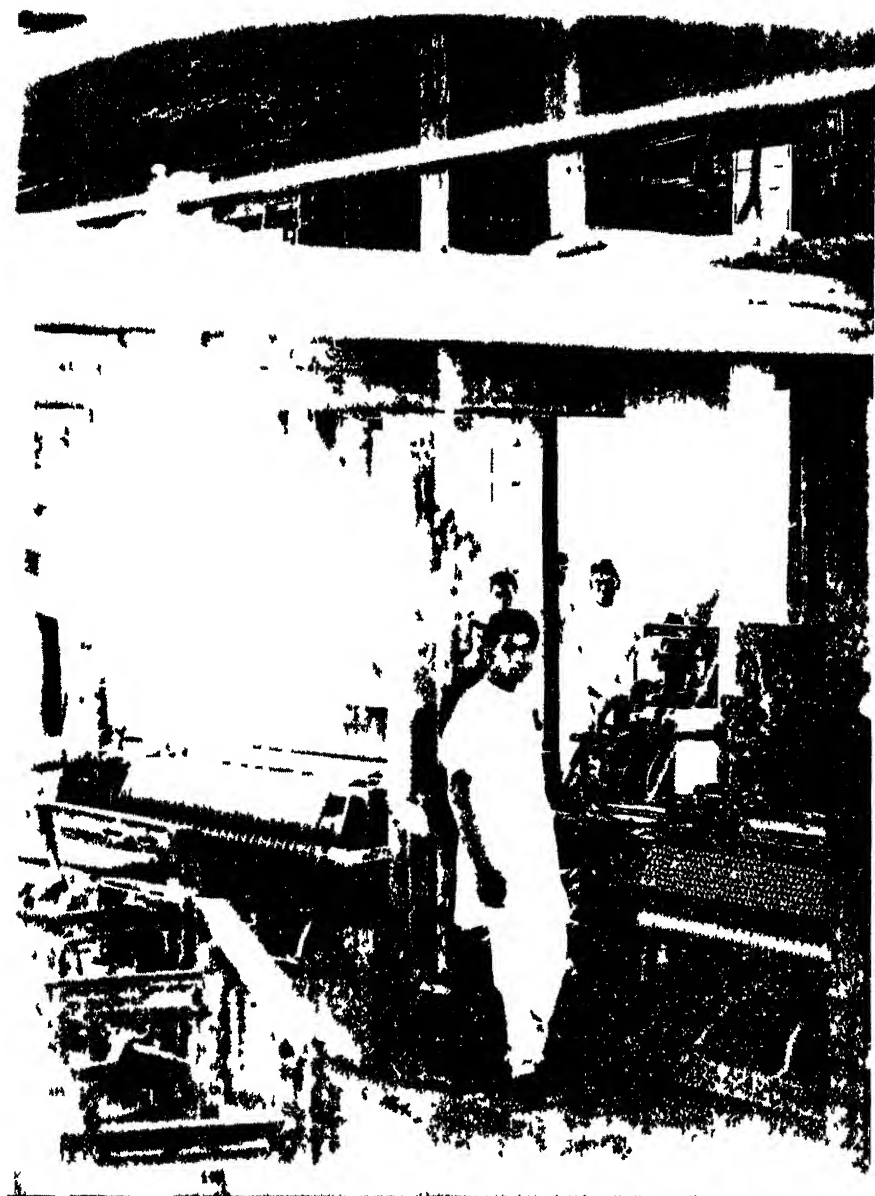
payment being made after the goods manufactured by them are sold. They are unable to keep the goods for a long time so that they may sell them more favourably, as the sowcars or yarn dealers would be pressing them for payment very often. Thus they generally sell away their products at a nominal price which leaves them very poor margin of profit, if any. But among this class of weavers, there are some who agree before hand to sell the products to the sowcars themselves who cannot be expected to take them even at the market rates prevalent. Still, some others there are, who not only get their raw materials but also take some money for their household purposes and weave for the sowcars, the latter paying only fixed wages. Some borrow money at high rates of interest but get their raw materials for cash at the cheapest market and after disposing of the products, they repay the loan with interest, the balance if any being kept as wages.

In any case, the rapacious money lenders and yarn merchants deprive the poor weavers of their little profit, which rightly belongs to them. Almost all the weavers are indebted and they are not in a position to free themselves by any amount of their honest work. The present depression has affected them terribly and many have left their hereditary occupation and some even have emigrated to British India, where they could get better wages and continuous work. The economic loss in allowing these artisans to emigrate to foreign parts, is incalculable and we have to

find some way out, to help them in their present plight.

The problem of freeing the artisans from the clutches of these sowcars, middlemen and yarn dealers is fraught with difficulties and risks that a solution does seem well-nigh impossible. The remedy lies in forming associations and credit societies in every important centre, in creating among weavers the qualities of thrift, economy and co-operation and in educating them to shake off their lethargy and to take to improved methods of weaving and dyeing, introducing fanciful designs and fast dyes etc. Co-operation alone can solve this problem in an effective manner. Co-operation is the capitalisation of honesty. They would make them self-sufficient and self-supporting and thereby self-respecting. Commercial banks may, with advantage, be started in their midst. But, for all these, the Government will have to take the initiative and guide them in their infant stages till such time that the whole affairs could be successfully conducted by the weavers and dyers themselves.

But, above all, general education should be imparted to coming generation who may be able to realise their inherent defects in a better way and to combat with them more successfully. But there should be inducement for the parents to send their children to schools as they now assist their parents in the various processes of weaving. The parents cannot be expected to forgo this support without some compensation, especially under the trying conditions of today



Himroo and Mishroo is being made on the power loom with help of the modern Jacquard, in Aurangabad

CHAPTER XII.

Import of Hand made fabrics and their origin and quality.

Quality of goods
imported.

At a time when the economic condition of our weavers and dyers are far from satisfactory and their ranks of unemployed are swelling bigger and bigger, it is most regrettable and disappointing to note that large quantities, in different varieties, of hand made goods such as fine and coarse saris, costly pitambars, uppnarnas, shamlas and cholkans etc., are imported into the Dominions, finding a ready market here. Every year, hand made goods of all description, to the enormous extent of about O. S. Rs. 32,50,000 are being imported into the Dominions, which practically means that our own weavers and dyers are deprived of their means of livehood to that extent. For it is not beyond their powers to replace every inch of foreign hand-made import, provided they are given proper technical advice and monetary assistance.

Places from
where imported.

By referring to Chart V in chapter XIV it may be found that of the import of these various kinds of hand made fabrics, *saris* form the largest and the most important item. We are importing coarse cheap saris of check patterns from Nagpur, Malegaon, Amengudh and Sholapur. Of these, Seolapur saris are best liked and widely patronised. Again Aurangabad, Bhid, and Parbhdani districts are floode

with coarse and cheap striped saris of Ahmadnagar. It is a great pity, that our weavers of Jalna in particulars and of other places, in general, should entertain such silly fears of over-production in case they take to fly shuttle sleys and other improved methods, and stick on to their old pit looms with their miserably low productions, even after they see the large sale of these foreign saris in their markets.

Like-wise, Poona, Jamalmadgu, Pedum, Salem, Poddator, and Sholapur are sending fine cotton saris, in fancy colours and of light shades into the Dominions. From Coimbatore, costly fine cotton saris and shamlas having gold lace borders are obtained and they find a ready sale in almost all the Districts in the Dominions. Further we are getting silk pitambers and kud having ornamental designs in gold lace from Benares and Surat respectively.

Fine saris of mixed quality are obtained from Ilkul, Poona and Salem. The silk solid borders Dhotis are imported from Nagpur. The cholkhans which are an admixture of silk or artificial silk and cotton, in different fancy designs, are mostly obtained from Goludgudh and Bagulkote.

It is an indisputable fact that these imports of hand made fabrics are adversely affecting our own hand loom weavers and dyers and before we consider the question of replacing them, it is highly necessary to know how these goods slowly but steadily penetrated into our markets, ousting the products of our own workmen, thereby. Varied and many are the

causes that contributed towards the import of them in large quantities into our markets.

Causes that favoured the import.

First and fore-most is the supply of these goods to our whole-sale dealers on long-term credits, by foreign merchants of those places who deal in these hand made goods. The inducement of long credits thus extended to our merchants was so alluring that they cared little for the sufferings and loss of our own workmen. The result was disastrous to our weavers and dyers. Of course, it involved a certain amount of risk and inconvenience for our merchants to advance money or raw materials, to the weavers and make them weave saris of required patterns and designs, and hence they chose to become more or less commission agents, to outside dealers, undertaking to dispose of their goods for an assured profit which entailed no risk what-so-ever.

Next in importance is the standard good quality and uniform size of these goods that made them preferable. However, much, our merchants may be at fault, it cannot be denied that our workmen always try to deteriorate the quality by all questionable means. The name and quality of these foreign hand-made goods have been established and it would be long, before they could be driven out, and replaced by our workmen.

The mixed light shades of these goods give them a decided advantage over the products of our own workmen.

Again as often as the tastes of the public change, the designs and patterns of the

saris are also changed and thus these goods find a ready sale in the market.

Last but not the least important is the comparatively low cost of their productions and the consequent cheaper prices that enable these products to compete in our markets more favourably, though they come from long distances.

Scope of replacement.

In order to tackle the question of replacing the hand made goods that are imported at present, under the favourable circumstances cited above the weavers and dyers in the Dominion will have to be awakened from their torpor and made to realise the seriousness of their loss. They must be trained and taught the use of fast dyes and mixed shades. The raw materials should be supplied at the cheapest rates possible. All these things cannot be accomplished unless the reform comes mainly from within *i.e.*, from themselves and partly from without.

Societies by local influential people should be formed in important centres, and they should be given all facilities and encouragement by Government, such as giving them technical help, practical demonstration by the itinerant weaving and dyeing parties, and by collecting samples of these foreign fabrics and reproducing them, by supplying raw materials and inducing our merchants to buy such products from societies etc.

CHAPTER XIII.

Conclusions and suggestion.

Ccoclusions.

In the foregoing Report, I have tried to the best of my ability to depict the existing condition of handloom weaving, dyeing and printing industries in Hyderabad State and also the economic and social condition of the working class. I have suggested lines for the development of these industries. The future prospects of the industry mostly depend on the Government help in four respects *i.e.*, financial, technical, educational and by providing commercial facilities. Of these education is the most important problem, that can make them realise their condition as the improvement must come from within.

I should also refer that the conditions can be greatly improved, if sympathetic influential men amongst themselves will take an active part to assist these industrialists in right earnest way, by removing their social evils which are detrimental to their progress, (like the Padma shali Association) be started among other weaving communities, who may come forward to their assistance.

Suggestions.

After a careful and close study of the existing condition of the artisan classes such as weavers, dyers, printers etc., during this survey, I have come to the conclusion that certain immediate steps are to be taken for

their betterment and the rehabilitation of their various industries, if their total extinction is to be averted. Although, they all look forward to Government support for everything, both monetary and technical advice, their salvation rests mainly upon themselves. Of course, the Government will have to give them which they are sympathetically extending the necessary help whenever there is necessity and wherever practicable. The Commerce and Industries Department have taken various steps already to better their conditions by starting of suitable institutions in their midst. It is with the ardent desire to devise ways and means, of helping the poor weavers of the Dominions, that this survey was undertaken with a view to better their present pitiable lot, which was partly due the world wide trade depression but mainly the outcome of the conservatism and incapacity of the artisans to change with the times. The following remedies are suggested:—

(1) I would suggest the opening of co-operative commercial societies among the weavers and dyers in each of the important weaving centres and also industrial banks in each of the weaving places, from which raw materials *i.e.* (yarn, dye stuffs etc.) and improved weaving appliances and printing blocks of new designs and patterns could be supplied to the actual manufacturers on more favourable terms than at present. Better if hire-purchase system be introduced for the sale of the appliances. Sales Depots should also be started in each centre and arrangements should be made

through the industrial banks to store up the out-put of these societies for sale on a commission basis if their products are of standard and approved quality. They should pay a certain percentage of the price to the manufacturers. Agencies should also be started both in the Dominions and outside. These agencies should secure orders and widely advertise the societies' products. On receiving orders from these agencies, the goods should be sent to them and the manufacturers should be paid in full as soon as their goods have been sold, after deducting the small percentage of commission to meet the working expenses of the Depots. But the societies would have to be managed by the Government, atleast for a few years.

This system may be tried at one centre and if it works satisfactorily, then it may gradually be introduced in other centres also.

(2) The members of these societies should be encouraged with technical advice, to produce fancy goods so as to suit the changing tastes of the public.

(3) The railway freight and customs duty on raw materials should be brought down to a more reasonable level, so as to make it possible for all the articles connected with the hand loom industry, to circulate into and out of the market at cheaper rates.

(4) All the Government requirements of cloth in all the Departments should as far as possible be purchased from these societies.

(5) The number of industrial schools with weaving and dyeing branches, should be increased. At least each of the District Head Quarters should be having one industrial school.

(6) Likewise, weaving and dyeing demonstration parties should be increased with a view to raise the weavers and dyers from their economic stupor, as majority of them are ignorant and have no desire to study for themselves the needs of their own industry. They must practically demonstrate to them the advantages of using improved scientific appliances and methods so as to create in them a strong desire to take to such improved methods themselves.

(7) Finally, industrial exhibitions should be held annually, at important centres during jattras, etc. and on such occasions our demonstration parties should demonstrate the up-to-date methods in weaving, dyeing and printing. It would be better to exhibit the best hand woven products of the Dominions so that they widely advertised.

Activities of
commerce &
industries De-
partment.

Amongst other organisations, which have been brought into existence, special mention has to be made of the starting of the Cottage Industries Institute, Mashirabad, near Hughes Town Railway station. The object of this Institute is to impart up-to-date instructions and practical demonstration in the art of weaving and dyeing to actual workers and to train them in the art. The institute will also serve for the training of the demonstration



A popular design of Woolen Carpet made in Warangal Jail.

staff, before they are sent for demonstration in districts and to help greatly to bring about an improvement in the industry. One effect would certainly be to give an impetus to the desire on the part of those who have progressive ideas, to adopt more up-to-date means of production.

The Institute has got a number of sections, viz. cotton and silk weaving, woollen spinning and blanket weaving, dyeing and printing, embroidery, hosiery, lacquer-toy work, cane work, durri weaving and namda making etc. The Institute will also serve as a research centre for cottage industries.

(2) *Carpet Factory, Warangal.*

This factory is for reviving the carpet industry of Warangal which was once famous for its carpets, but at present this industry is declining due to many reasons which I have mentioned in this foregoing report.

(3) Re-organisation of demonstration work in the rural areas by appointing more qualified demonstrators at each important weaving centre was undertaken. Each demonstrator will have a number of master artisans and a dyeing mistry under him for each group of villages. These men train the local weavers to use improved methods of production, such as flyshuttle sleys and dobbies etc. and supply these appliances and fit them up in the weavers' cottages. They will also introduce new designs and patterns amongst them and arrangements will also be made to supply the raw materials at the cheapest possible rates.

Dyeing mistris will train the local dyers and printers with the use of synthetic dyes and new methods of dyeing and printing and at the same time the new kinds of dyes and printing blocks of new patterns will also be supplied.

But the most important side of the organisation on which the success of all these activities depend is the establishment of a Government Sales Depot at Hyderabad. This depot will maintain one or more shops in Hyderabad and Secunderabad and also will have its agents abroad.

CHAPTER XIV.

Chart I.

Showing the value of cotton yarn, silk, gold lace and dyes imported from outside the Dominions during 2 years as per Custom's Report.

S No.	Commodity.	1338 Fasli. O S Rs.	1339 Fasli. O S Rs.	Average for two years. O S. Rs	Remarks.
1	Yarn ...	98,76,000	90,78,000	94,77,000	
2	Silk ...	17,33,000	15,77,000	16,55,000	
3	Dyes ...	8,98,000	8,53,000	8,75,500	
4	Gold lace ...	7,81,000	7,50,000	7,65,000	
	Total value of the Raw materials ...	1,32,88,000	1,22,58,000	1,27,72,500	
	Total value of all commodities ...	14,97,04,000	14,28,13,000	14,62,58,500	

CHART II.

Statement showing the Statistics of the Weavers, Dyers, etc as record in the Census of 1931 A. D.

H E H the Nizam's Dominions

S. No	DISTRICTS.	Total Population of weavers.				Looms.		Blanket weavers or dhangers.		Hand Spinning.		Dyers & Printers.	
		Males	Females.	*Child-ren aged 0-13		Cotton.	Silk.	Total population of dhangers.	No. of Blanket	No. of sheep.	Actual workers.	No. of charkhas for spinning yarn	Actual workers
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	STATE.	143,356	120,644	142,881		93,422	4,183	928,404	14,393	5,744,347	71,282	169,891	5,451
	(Includes childrens)	211,803	195,078										
1	Hyderabad City	1,256	1,082	—		1,687	298	11,513	591	7,445	341	1,039	805
2	Atraf-i-Balda	8,901	8,770	—		4,383	738	32,469	1,001	338,607	1,824	2,599	424
3	Warangal	23,086	20,211	—		4,690	88	79,368	432	403,213	2,591	13,829	62
4	Karimnagar	43,716	42,957	—		18,147	149	96,518	1,923	799,409	38,403	52,255	413
5	Adilabad	16,746	18,482	—		5,001	19	44,812	119	164,435	3,285	24,324	106
6	Medak	17,288	13,420	—		9,503	802	35,705	2,251	494,468	2,003	11,235	252
7	Nizamabad	16,042	14,032	—		5,025	264	29,705	653	257,023	3,663	15,928	421
8	Mahbubnagar	12,549	9,130	—		6,785	193	73,812	2,101	750,321	215	950	115

9	Nalgonda	19,533	19,643	—	10,532	148	106,674	1,035	845,633	17,879	32,686	352
10	Aurangabad	3,487	2,957	—	1,047	98	44,846	615	114,606	24	352	582
11	Bir	4,591	3,734	—	1,245	41	40,600	356	142,508	30	587	260
12	Nander	9,132	6,969	—	2,310	85	29,024	304	94,175	274	2,508	761
13	Parbhani	3,254	3,072	—	1,827	158	37,044	220	95,016	31	211	168
14	Culbarga	10,422	9,786	—	10,716	1,203	85,325	1,044	397,078	414	5,518	384
15	Osmanabad	1,967	1,895	—	460	15	29,164	338	126,231	102	425	119
16	Raichur	13,206	12,980	—	7,444	359	91,445	302	460,178	95	655	172
17	Bidar	6,627	5,958	—	2,620	25	60,376	1,108	245,001	208	4,790	175

* Figures for children by caste by districts have not been compiled.

The available for children (weavers) of the State is aged 0-13

	Males.	Females.
Telingana	51,420	60,479
Marathwara	17,027	13,955

§ Figures for Dyers and Printers cannot be given separately as according to the schedules passed by the Director-General and Secretary Commerce and Industries, they were grouped together.

Sd - ABU MOHAMAD,

Census Commissioner.

CHART IV.

Statement showing the value of various kinds of fabrics manufactured in Districts in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

S. No.	Name of District,	Value of silk fabrics in	Value of cotton fabrics in	Value of tassur fabrics in	Value of twisted silk fabrics in	Value of mixed fabrics in	Value of the hand spun fabrics in	Value of the woollen blankets in	Value of the woollen pile carpets and cotton shatranjis in	Remarks.
		O S. Rs.	O S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs	O. S. Rs.	
1	Hyderabad, Secun- derabad and Atraf- i-Balda (Sarfikhas)	5,00,000	17,00,000	5,000	25,000	85,000	15,000	85,000	15,000	Shatranjis.
2	Warangal	45,000	13,00,000	60,000	Nil	40,000	35,000	98,000	135,000	Pile carpets Shatranjis.
3	Karimnagar	95,000	15,00,000	20,000	Nil	45,000	40,000	80,000	Nil	
	Adilabad	5,000	8,50,000	20,000	Nil	15,000	20,000	Nil	Nil	
5	Medak	10,60,000	16,00,000	Nil	Nil	45,000	50,000	50,000	Nil	
6	Nizamabad	8,00,000	9,00,000	Nil	Nil	50,000	30,000	50,000	Nil	
7	Mahboobnagar	30,000	6,00,000	Nil	800	1,00,000	8,000	1,50,000	4,000	Shatranjis.

8	Nalgonda	45,000	14,60,000	Nil	Nil	60,000	25,000	28,000	Nil
9	Aurangabad	90,000	9,50,000	5,000	8,000	65,000	2,000	Nil	Nil
10	Bhir	Nil	5,00,000	Nil	400	Nil	Nil	24,000	Nil
11	Nander	Nil	8,50,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16,000	35,000 Shatranjis.
12	Parbhani	90,000	9,00,000	Nil	Nil	60,000	Nil	6,000	Nil
13	Gulbarga	2,00,000	16,00,000	Nil	Nil	4,90,000	Nil	17,000	Nil
14	Omanabad	Nil	3,00,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9,000	Nil
15	Raichur	3,50,000	13,00,000	Nil	3,000	12,50,000	Nil	18,000	58,000 Shatranjis.
16	Bidar	Nil	9,00,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		33,10,000	1,71,50,000	1,10,000	37,200	23,05,000	2,25,000	6,31,000	2,72,000

CHART V.

Showing the quantity of hand woven fabrics imported from British India into H. E. H the Nizam's Dominions.

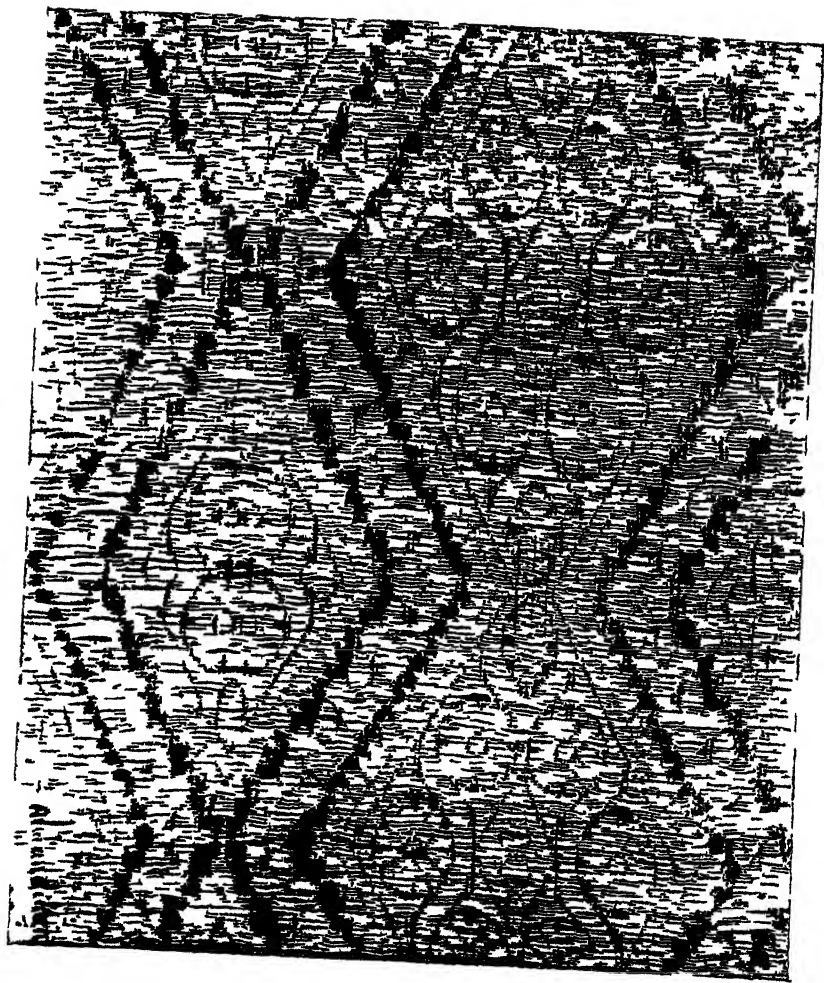
S. No.	Name of Districts.	Names of fabrics imported.	Names of the places imported.	Value in O. S. Rs.
1	Hyderabad and Atraf-t-Balda.	Cotton saris in check and plain fancy shade from 20's to 100's yarn. Mixed saris, check and plain body of different colours of 60's warp and art silk in weft Pitambers of silk having gold lace, shamlas of silk, silk kud, square rumals from 40's to 100's.	Nagpur, Ilkal, Surat, Jamal-madgu, Sholapur, Coimbtore Gadag, Selam, Ben a r a s, Pedam and Poona,	8,00,000
2	Warangal	Saris from 40's to 80's yarn, plain body of different colours. Mixed saris having 60 s warp and art silk in weft check or plain body.	Podatoor, Coimbtore a n d Selam.	1,50,000
3	Karimnagar	Saris of 40's yarn, plain or striped body in different colours.	Sholapur, Pendyal & Selam,	50,000
4	Adilabad	Saris from 16's to 40's yarn, check and plain body different designs and colours.	Sholapur, Singli, Nagpur, Chanda, Jamalmadgu.	2,00,000
5	Medak	Saris from 20's to 80's yarn, plain and check body of different designs and colours, Mixed saris of art silk and 60's yarn, shamlas of 80's yarn, silk saris of fancy shade.	Selam, Coimbtore, P o o n a Sholapur, P o d a t o o r and Nagpur.	1,60,000
6	Nizamabad	Saris from 40's to 60's yarn, plain and check body of different designs and colours, art silk saris and cholkhans of different colours.	Pochampalli, Selam, Nagpur and Pedam.	1,00,000
7	Mahbubnagar	Saris of 20's to 60's yarn in check and plain body in different fancy shades saris of art silk in fancy shade, saris of 2/84's mercerised in different fancy shades	Sholapur, Pochampalli, Selam Nagpur. Coimbtore and Mysore.	1,20,000
8	Nalgonda	Saris of 20 s to 60's yarn, plain and check body in fancy shades, striped saris of 40's and 32's yarn, plain body saris of 6 s and 40's yarn in fancy shades grey dhoties of 40's to 80's yarn having silk solid border, and kud of silk in different designs.	Ahmadnagar, Nagpur Male-goan and Akola.	1,40,000

9	Aurangabad	Saris and cholkhans in check, striped and plain body from 20's to 100's yarn, saris or silk pitambers, and mixed check saris of 40's to 60's yarn along with silk.	Malegaon, Amingadh, Ilkal, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon, B'nares, Jamalgaon, Poona and Sholapur.	3,00,000
10	Bhir	Saris, check and mixed quality with 60's and 80's yarn and silk, check saris, of 20's to 60's yarn in fancy colour, silk kud and pitambers having gold lace or without it, silk shamias of plain and check body, square rumals of silk having lace in borders in different colours.	Ilkal, Sholapur, Koimbtore, Surat and Jamalmadgu.	1,10,000
11	Nanded	Saris, check and plain body from 20's to 80's yarn and mixed saris of 60's and art silk, silk saris of plain body in different colours, silk shamias of different colours, square rumals from 60's to 120's yarn and striped cholkhans.	Sholapur, Nagpur, Jamalmadgu, Surat, Akola, Koimbtore Bagalkot and Pedam.	1,00,000
12	Parbhani	Saris, check and plain body from 20's to 80's yarn in different designs and colours, silk shamias, silk rumals, from 100's to 150's yarn, silk kud in different colours, silk check muktas, saris of mixed quality of 60's and silk yarn.	Ahmadnagar, Nagpur, Jamalmadgu, Koimbtore, Surat, Ilkal, Gadag, and Sholapur.	1,20,000
12	Gulbarga	Check saris of 20's to 60's yarn, mixed saris with silk 120's yarn, saris of 2.84's mercerised yarn and patals of 60's yarn.	Sholapur, Poona, Koimbtore, Podatur, Nagpur & Sangli.	3,00,000
14	Osmanabad	Coarse, check and plain saris, from 20's to 40's yarn.	Mandargi and Sholapur.	2,00,000
15	Raichur	Silk saris of plain body in different colours, cotton saris from 20's to 80's yarn, madi punchas of pure silk in different colours.	Mysore, Koimbtore, Sholapur and Poona.	1,50,000
16	Bidar	Saris from 32's to 40's yarn check and plain body in different colours, check and mixed saris with 40's and silk, silk pitambers of gold lace, square rumals from 80's to 120's yarn having gold lace borders.	Sholapur, Ilkal, Poona, Koimbtore, Pedam, and Jamalmadgu.	2,50,000
Total				32,50,000

CHART VI.

*Statement showing the out put of the yarn of the mills located in H E H the Nizam's Dominions,
for the year 1929 and 1930 A D*

Names of the mills	No of spindles	Yarn manufactured		Consumed in mills		Sold in Dominions		Ex-ported out side Q V	Counts of yarn manufactured
		Quantity in lbs	Value in O S Rs	Quantity in lbs.	Value in O. S Rs	Quantity in lbs.	Value in O S Rs		
Mahboob Shahi Mills, Gulburga	28,864	23,78,757	14,96,562	6,76,882	4,44,204	17,01,875	10 52,358	—	2's, 3's, 6's 10's, 12's, 16's 18's, 20's, 21's 22's, 24's, 30's 32's, 40's 12½'s, and 20½'s.
Osmanshahi Mills Ltd, Nander	16,552	29,41,290	20 14 858	20,70,990	12 29,650	8,70 300	7,85,207	—	14's, 16's, 18's 20's, 22's, 24's 26's, 28's, 30's 32's and 20½'s
Aurangabad Mills Ltd, Aurangabad	17,476	12,08 781	—	5,45,333	4,00 479	6 63,448	3,02,953	—	6's, 7's, 10's 12's, 14's, 16's 17's, 18's, 20's 21's, 22's, 24's 25's, 26's, 27's 28's, 30's, 61's and 10½'s
Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills, Ltd, Hyderabad	16,876	14,67,674	9,17 396	6,98,074	4 33,171	7,74,600	4,81,125	—	18's, 20's, 22's 25's, 28's, 30's and 32's.
Hyderabad Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd, Hyderabad	7,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



Kum Khab made in Aurangabad.

CHAPTER XV.

GAZETTEER.

*A brief description of the important weaving centres in
H. & H. the Nizam's Dominions.*

Aurangabad.

This city is situated on Meter Gauge H. G. V. Railway and is the Head Quarters of the Subedar. The principal cottage industry of Aurangabad is the weaving of Mishru Himru, and Kamkhoab. At one time, it is said that this industry afforded a livelihood to more than 150 families and was largely patronised by the aristocracy, and the more well to do people, but now these fabrics are purchased on the marriage occasions only. Himru is generally used for Sherwani and waist coats. Mishru is used by Muslim and Hindoo ladies for their trousers and lehngas respectively. There are at present only 7 factories in Nawabpura, where the famous cloths of Aurangabad are made on the primitive types of hand looms, fitted with draw boy harnesses. The common counts of yarn used are 2/80's bleached mercerised and 20's yarn 2/40's spun silk & 150, 200, & 300 deniers artificial silk pure silk is also used as an extra weft fiber in costly cloths.

Raw material is obtained direct from Bombay by the factory owners, and dyed by themselves with direct and Basic dyes. Pure

silk used in Mishru cloth is not dyed by them, but is given to dyers for dyeing.

Beside these factories, there is one small factory by name Anjuman Tarikia Dustkari Ltd., The factory is a khaddar organisation and is striving to promote the hand spinning industry. Apart from Himru and Mishru weaving, grey and coloured pugris are also woven by Momin weavers. There are about 160 families ; of which 10 families are engaged in weaving with 30 pit looms. These pugris find a local market in the marriage season alone. Aurangabad was also once famous for the manufacture of gold and silver thread, but the industry is now on decline. At present only one factory is in existence. All the workmen left the place for Yeola (Nasik District).

Gotta lace is also manufactured by 8 families of Khutries. Gotta putta and zunjira are the chief things made, on a primitive type of machine known as choki. There are 30 such chokis near Paithan Darwaza. The raw material is supplied by *Gote-walas* and the finished goods are taken back paying their wages. Gota is generally exported to Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Manwat and Bhir.

Armoor Dist-
rict Nizama-
bad.

This kusba is approximately 17 miles distant from Nizamabad station. The population of the town as per census is 7,274 of whom 2,130 are weavers. They are of castes known as Khutry, Koshty, and Padma shali. There are about 1,675 country looms.

Hand loom weaving of this Kusba may be divided into two chief classes, cotton

weaving and silk weaving. Cotton fabrics are manufactured by Padma shali and Koshty weavers, while the silk weaving is mainly carried out by Khutris. Cotton fabrics consists of coloured saris, grey dhotis and rumals, while silk fabrics consists of pitambers having diamond and half diamond lace borders, and lace pullo. Lace is introduced in borders and pullo in a lavish scale. Surat lace is used in borders, and French lace is used in pullo. The weaving of pullo is particularly skillful; plain white silk shumlas, and coloured silk cholkhans are also woven to some extent.

Raw material is supplied by local sowcars. The finished products generally find a ready market at spot, a great portion of the silk fabrics is purchased by the local sowcars, who send them to Nizamabad, Bidar and are also purchased by out side dealers, who often visit this place.

There is no dyer in the village. The silk is dyed by the weavers themselves in 4 shades, chocolate, yellow, red and green. Red colour is dyed with Kirmanji dana and the rest with direct colours. Cotton yarn is also dyed by the weavers themselves. The most popular colours for dyeing cotton yarn are alizarine red, and vegetable indigo. About 10 families have got indigo vats in their homes. A gold thread factory is recently started by a sowcar weaver named Pintoji Dutatryia.

Alumpur, Dist-
rict Raichur.

This town is about 8 miles distant from Alumpur road station on S. D. railway. The town contains a fort and a large number of

temples, and is famous for its floor and bed durris; the population of the town is 54,244; of which 550 are weavers with 244 old country pit looms. Of these 16% are engaged in weaving floor and bed durris and the rest 84% are engaged in weaving coloured saris, check, and chutki rumals, and sosi cloth. They belong to Momin, Kurmi and Padma shali castes.

Raw material is obtained by the weavers themselves from Kurnool and the finished products are sold locally, or in the neighbouring villages by the weavers themselves or at times taken to Kurnool and sold direct to cloth dealers. There are 3 Shatranji factories in Alumpur owned by capitilists (1) Haji Sahib mean (2) Haji Ibrahim (3) and Moinuddin. There is no professsional dyer in this town. Dyeing is only done by the weavers themselves and by the factory owners. The main dyes used by them are alizarine red, and vegetable indigo.

Alir Taluka
Jangaon Dist-
rict, Nal-
gonda.

This village is about one furlong from Alir station. There are two weaving factories in Alir owned by Agayya Sriram Bhandari and Sidram Inkuppa Gujeir with 50 & 20 fly shuttle looms respectively. Cotton saris of fine quality with beautiful borders are manufactured in these factories. 60's & 100's yarn is generally used. Artificial silk is used in borders. Gold lace is also used to some extent. The raw material is obtained direct from Bombay, and dyed in the factory with Naphthol, and alizarine dyes, direct and sulphur colours are also used to some extent.



Himroo made in Aurangabad.

The finished goods are exported to Nizamabad Nander, Parbhani, Umri and Hyderabad.

Aosa, Taluka,
Lalore Dist-
rict, Osman-
abad.

Aosa is about 14 miles from Lalore Station. The cotton weaving industry is mainly carried out by momins, with 525 fly shuttle looms. The total number of weaver is 1,325. Grey Khadi, check rumals and cholkhans of mixed quality (*i.e.*, admixture of artificial silk and cotton) are the chief products of these looms. Beside these about 325 throw shuttle looms of small size are also in use, for manufacturing grey pugris, but these looms are only used in marriage season. Grey yarn is purchased locally and coloured yarn of red and black colour is obtained direct from Sholapur by the master weavers. Cotton yarn of 20^s and 16^s, artificial silk of 300 denier is generally used. Artificial silk is dyed by the weavers with direct colours. There is no dyer in this kusba. A good portion of the finished goods are sold by the master weavers in the neighbouring villages or in weekly bazars. Coarse wollen blankets are also made by Dhungers. There are 25 families of Dhungers, each family engage a primitive type of loom. Preparatory processes are performed by their women. The wool is obtained directed from sheep. Each family possesses a good number of sheep.

Ankshapur,
Toliq Bhon-
gir District
Nagorda.

Ankshapur was jagir of the late Raja Shivarej Bahadur. The town is situated at a distance of two miles from Bhongir station on the N. S. Railway (Broad gauge).

There are about 155 Padma shali weavers engaged in weaving coloured saris, grey

dhotis and check rumals of 20's yarn, employing 70 country and 10 fly shuttle looms. Majority of the weavers purchase their raw material from the merchants of Secunderabad and return their finished good to them alone.

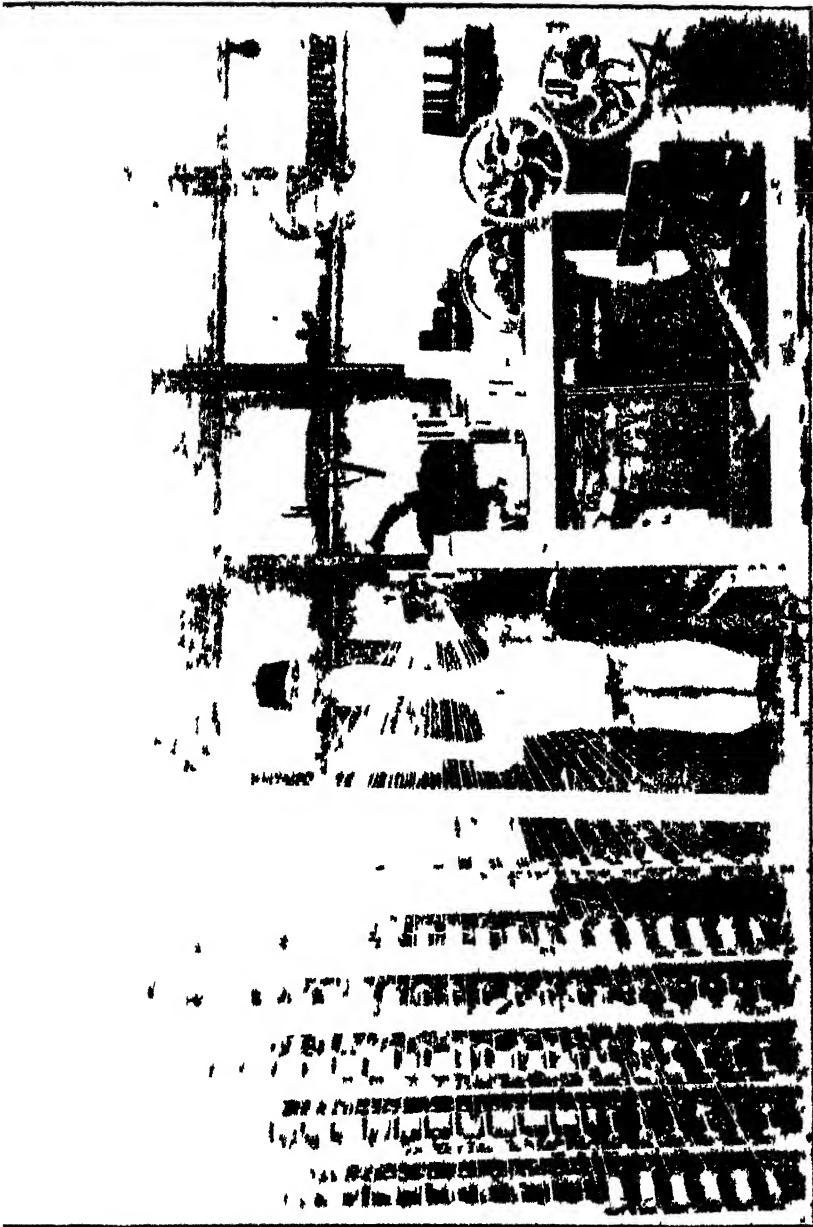
Amangal, Ta-
luka Kulva-
kurti Dist-
riect Maha-
boobnagar.

This village is about 16 miles form Kulvakurti The population of the place is 4,045; of whom 268 are on weaving and the processes connected threewith Weaving industry is carried out by Padma shali and Melwar weavers consisting about 57 families with 150 country looms.

About 10 families of Padma shalis are engaged in making costly silk saris known as pitambaras and silk shumlas. Ornamental work of all kinds with figures of birds and flowers are finely woven in borders and pullo, with gold lace The quality of the cloth is coarse, and the colours are very gaudy.

A silk pitambar of 8 yards by 45 inches costs Rs. 65 to Rs 120 O S Draw boy harnesses are used for making floral designs, and about 15 looms are engaged in this work. The rest are making solid bordered saris and dhotis of 30's and 40's yarn. (Gold lace and silk is used in borders) grey khaddar cloth, and plain dhotis are also woven to a great extent.

Raw material is supplied by the local sowcars and the finished goods are sold locally or in the neighbouring villages. Silk pitambaras and shumlas goes as far as Kulvakurti and Nagar kurnool Cotton yarn and silk is dyed by the weavers themselves with alizarine and direct



A Glimpse inside a modern Weaving Factory Aurangabad.

A type of Sectional warping machine (Worked by hand.)

colours respectively. The cotton yarn of fast colours is imported ready dyed.

Bidar, Shorapur
District Gul-
burga.

From the station Yadgir on G. I. P. Railway a road leads to Shorapur, the head quarters of Tahsildar, 24 miles distant. Rungumpet Timmapur Yenkatapur, Rukmapur, Sultanpet, and Lukshapur are the places where cotton weaving is the most important of all cottage industries. All these places are at close quarters and situated near Shorapur hill.

The chief class of people engaged in this industry are Momin, Padma shali, Lingayet, Hutkar, shukul Shali and Joder. Check and coloured saris are woven with 20's, 30's and 60's yarns. Mixed varieties of cloth in which the silk and 40's and 60's yarn have been used in check designs of attractive colours having silk pullo engage, the main part of the industry in two villages i.e., Rungumpet and Timmapure.

The population of the weavers in these places is about 3,742 maintaining 2,280 throw and 101 fly shuttle looms. There are 9 cotton and silk dealers in these places who supply the raw material to weavers for cash and credit. Cotton yarn is procured direct from Bombay, Sholapur and Barsi while the silk is obtained from Bagulkot and Homnabad. Fine fabrics are taken by cloth dealers or by sowcars who export them to Gulburga, Parbhani, and Raichur in the Nizam's Dominion, Poona, Sholapur, in British India, while coarse fabrics are consumed locally or in the neighbouring villages by labouring classes. The industry of dyeing is carried out by 18 families of dyers.

Indigo is the most popular colour used here. Kirmanji dana, Basic and direct dyes are used for dyeing silk yarn.

Bhongir District
Nalgonda.

The town of Bhongir is situated at the foot of a fortified rock. On the summit of which are the ruins of an ancient palace. Bhongir town is an important trading centre and is celebrated for its manufacture of pottery. It is the headquarters of Tahsildar and of the second Taluqdar. There are about 115 Padma shali weavers with 46 throw and 14 fly shuttle looms. Besides there are two small factories in this town employing 13 and 15 looms respectively. All these looms are engaged in weaving coloured saris check and chutki rumals, grey dhotis and bed sheets of 10's to 60's yarn.

The yarn is purchased locally and from Secunderabad. The finished goods are purchased by local merchants, or taken as far as Secunderabad by the weavers themselves.

There is no dyer in this town. The yarn is dyed by the weavers themselves. Alizarine red, Naphthol red and aniline black are the colours generally used.

Bhir District
Bhir.

This town is about 64 miles from Jalna and is the head quarters of the first taluqdar and tahsildar.

The total number of weavers in this town may be about 2,600 belongs to Momin, Koshty, and shali castes with a few Hutker, Kurvar, Pulvanery and dyer weavers. All are engaged in weaving coloured saris of stripped body,

with cotton and silk plain borders, employing 280 throw and 32 fly shuttle looms. Beside these 250 throw looms of small size are also engaged in producing grey and coloured pugris. More than 60 per cent of the yarn consumed for weaving is of 10's, 20's, 32's, and the remaining 40 per cent consists of 40's, and 60's. The finished goods are sold locally or given to the village sowcars for sale.

There are 12 local yarn dealers in this town; The yarn is supplied to the weavers for cash, but mostly for credit. Most of the yarn used is obtained ready dyed. The blue colour is dyed locally and this is exclusively dyed with indigo by fermentation vat process. Natural indigo is much favoured. There are 35 families of dyers, Bhowsar by caste. Of these only five families are on dyeing.

Basmathnagar
District Par-
bhani.

This town is on Purna-Hingoli Railway Branch and is the hadquarter of Tahsildar. The population is 11,420 of whom about 3,832 or 34.43 per cent are cotton and silk weavers. They are of castes known as Padma shali and Khutry with a few Bhowsar, Momin, and Nerali weavers. The number of hand loom is 1,991; of which about 557 are fitted with fly shuttle sleys and dobbies. The main fabric manufactured here are saris of different designs and patterns. Silk pitambars are also manufactured and about 15 looms are engaged in this work.

The yarn is supplied by the local yarn dealers. The yarn is obtained from Bombay and Nander. The finished goods find a ready market at spot, as the place is generally visited

by the cloth dealers and howkers, who collect their goods from house to house visitation.

There are 80 families of dyers Bhowsar by caste; of whom 24 families are on dyeing. Synthetic indigo, direct, and Naphthol red, are the only colours used by them. The other dyes are unknown. Beside these dyers few weavers also dye their own yarn. There are 3 dyeing factories in the town owned by master dyers, where the yarn is dyed on a large scale employing labourers.

Chanderki, District Gulburga.

This town is about 3 miles from Gudmutkal (no road). There are about 147 families of weavers of different castes known as Kromjhar, Momin, Hutkar, Khatri, and Padmashali, engaged in weaving of grey and coloured fabrics such as dhotis and saris of 20's, 24's and 30's yarn, employing 26 throw and 162 fly shuttle looms. There are 8 yarn dealers in this town who supply yarn and money in advance to these weavers, and take back their finished goods. There are 10 families of dyers; who dye yarn on a small scale. The main dyes used are natural indigo, sulphur indigo and alizarine red.

Chincholi District Gulburga.

This town is about 28 miles from Tandore Railway station on the N. S. Railway (Broad Gauge) and is the headquarter of Tahsildar, with a population of 4,013; of whom 300 are cotton weavers. The number of hand loom is 95 of these 23 are fitted with fly shuttle sleys. Grey cotton fabrics are generally woven using 10's, 20's and 30's yarn.

Chitguppa (Mominabad District Bhir.

Fourteen miles south of Purli on Parbhani Purli railway is Mominabad. The population of this town is 8,551; of whom 1,565 are weavers of Padma shali caste with a few Lingayat, Hutkar, and Momin. All are engaged in weaving grey dhotis and coloured saris, employing 513 fly shuttle looms fitted with dobbies.

Raw material is supplied by the local sowcars. The finished product is sold in the neighbouring villages by the sowcars or by independent weavers, on bazar days, or at times taken by cloth dealers. The dyeing is carried on by 7 families of dyers, Sulphur black, Sulphur indigo and Naphthol red are the colours generally used,

Chundoor Taluka Shurki (Surfi Khas)

Chundoor is about 59 miles from Hyderabad (no road). The population of this town is 6,450; of whom 1,800 or 27.90 per cent are weavers of Padma shali caste. About 475 looms are employed in weaving; of these 35 looms are fitted with fly shuttle sleys. Grey dhotis, grey and coloured saris are chiefly woven on fly shuttle looms, while grey solid bodred dhotis and solid bordered saris are woven on old type of country looms. The number of yarn used are 10^s, 12^s, 20^s, 30^s and 40^s. About 10 throw looms are employed in weaving silk pitambars and silk cholkhans, with gold lace border. The quality of the cloth is very poor. About 10 families of the weavers are rich enough, to supply the weavers with yarn and dye stuffs. The finished goods are also taken by them. There is no separate

class of dyer in this town. The dyeing of cotton and silk is done by the weavers themselves. Alizarine paste is only the colour used for red, while black shade is obtained by mixing Hada and Kasis *i. e.* (Myrabolums and Ferrus sulphate with alizarine paste) direct and basic dyes are used for dyeing silk

Devdurg District
Raichur

This town is the head quarter of Tahsildar. The population is 6,654 of which 975 are the weavers belong to the caste of Momin, Lingayat, Jodder, Hutker, Padma Shali and Tokty. All are engaged in weaving plain and check saris, cholkhans, and rumals. Few of the looms are employed in weaving, coating, shirting cloths and grey khadi employing 252 throw and 40 fly shuttle looms. The common counts of yarn in use are 20's, 24's, 30's, 40's, and 2/64's mercerised. Raw material is obtained from the local yarn dealers. Yarn is imported from Adhoni. Few of the weavers draw their supply direct from Rungumpet and sirvar, about 20 miles from this town. A considerable portion of the produce consumed locally or in the neighbouring villages. Few weavers can dye their own yarn with alizarine. Most of the yarn is obtained ready dyed from Rungumpet.

Dotehall Taluqa
Koshtgy Dist
Raichur

This village is about 10 miles from Kushtgy. The population is 1,125; of which 800 are the weavers of the following castes. Momin Hutkar, Padma shali, Tokti, Kromjhar and Lingayet. About 250 country looms are employed in weaving mixed fabrics (*i. e.*, an admixture of cotton and silk) of 60's yarn, having tope pullo and Ilkul pattern borders.



Primitive loom fitted with draw boy harnesses.
The Photograph shows the weavers working on the loom making Himroo & Mishroo Cloth.

Few of these looms are engaged in weaving coarse cloth such as saris and dhotis of 16's and 20's yarn.

Saris of mixed quality are taken by Ilkul dealers. The raw material is also supplied by them. The weavers are very much handicapped in dying. Even common dyes are unknown to them.

Devarkadra Dis-
trict Mahboob-
nagar.

Devarkadra is a small village on S. D. Railway. The only industry in this village is of wool weaving, which is carried on by Kurvolos *i.e.*, a sub caste of Dhungers. There are about 72 houses of these Dhungers consisting of 300 people. Tending of sheep, and blanket weaving is their hereditary profession. Few of them possess some land and carry on agriculture as their secondary occupation. 45 families with an equal number of looms are engaged in weaving wool blankets. The preliminary processes are performed by their women.

Devarkonda,
District Nal-
gonda.

This town is about 36 miles from Nalgonda and is the head quarter of Tahsildar. A motor service has been established between Nalgonda and this town. There are about 250 families of Padma shali weavers with 400 country looms, engaged in weaving grey and coloured coarse fabrics such as dhotis, saris, and rumals, count 10's, 12's, 20's are being used. Few families are on weaving silk bordered cotton saris, and silk solid bordered dhotis using gold lace in border. The finished goods find a market at spot. Cotton yarn is dyed by the weavers themselves with alizarine red, aniline

black, while basic and direct colours are employed in dyeing silk yarn.

Georai District
Bhir.

This town is about 12 miles distant from Bhir (on Bhir and Jalna road). There are at present 188 throw looms in all, engaging about 370 people; They belong to several castes known as Momin, Koshty, Bhosar and Dhunger. Coloured warp stripped saris, coarse red and grey pugris, are the chief fabrics woven by them. Artificial silk is generally used in the border of a sari. The raw material is supplied by the local yarn merchants. Artificial silk of 150 denier is obtained from Manvat. Finished products are either purchased by the local cloth dealers, or taken in the neighbouring villages on bazar days for sale by the weavers themselves. There are 6 dyer families out of which 3 families are engaged in dyeing yarn with natural indigo. The other dyes are unknown to them.

Gangavathi Dis-
trict Raichur.

Gangavathi is the headquarter of Tahsildar. The population of this town is 6,568 of which 930 are the weavers with 478 looms, engaged in weaving cotton fabrics, such as check pattern saris, cholkhans, grey dhotis, of 20's and 30's yarn. Few of the looms are employed in making mixed fabrics of fine quality such as saris with silk and cotton in check pattern having silk border of Ilkul design. Raw material is obtained locally. It is stated that 50 per cent of the finished products is consumed locally or in the neighbouring villages and the rest goes out side such as Gudag and other parts. There are 10 houses of dyers in this town. They are all in employ of master

weaver of this place. Alizarine red, Natural indigo and sulphur indigo are the colours used by them.

Gulburga,

This city is situated on G. I. P. Railway and is the head quarter of the Subedar. About 5,258 people are engaged in weaving and dyeing. Of these 2,425 are actual workers. The bulk of the weavers belong to Momin caste (Muslaman) with a few Khutri, Nelgur, Shukul shali, Hutkar, and Padma shali weavers. There are about 2,400 looms; of these 716 are fitted with fly shuttle sleys. The main fabrics woven are coarse coloured saris, either plain or striped body, and check cholkhans, with a very small proportion of grey saris with red solid borders known as patal. The counts of yarn used are 16's 20's 24's 30's, and 2/64's mercerised. A special kind of cloth generally known as Gulzar or Gugunmal is also manufactured by khattris in which 2/64's mercerised is used as warp and artificial silk in weft. It is said that formerly this special cloth was made of pure silk; now a days artificial silk is mostly used. It is also said that silk twisting works was carried on here on a large scale by Khutri weavers. But at present only 3 such factories are in existence equipped with 10 single spindle twisting wheels and 50 multi twisting spindle wheels. Raw silk is obtained from Bangalore and from Bengal. There are 5 big yarn dealers who supply raw material to these weavers. The finished goods are sold locally or taken by howkers. The place is also visited by out side dealers. Newar is also woven by 12 families of Mohammadans known as Patwegar; each of them maintain a

shop in bazar. Their women are making newar and putty in their houses.

The dyeing industry is carried out by Nelgars. There are 28 families of these dyers. Naphthol red, Natural and Sulphur indigo are dyes used by them.

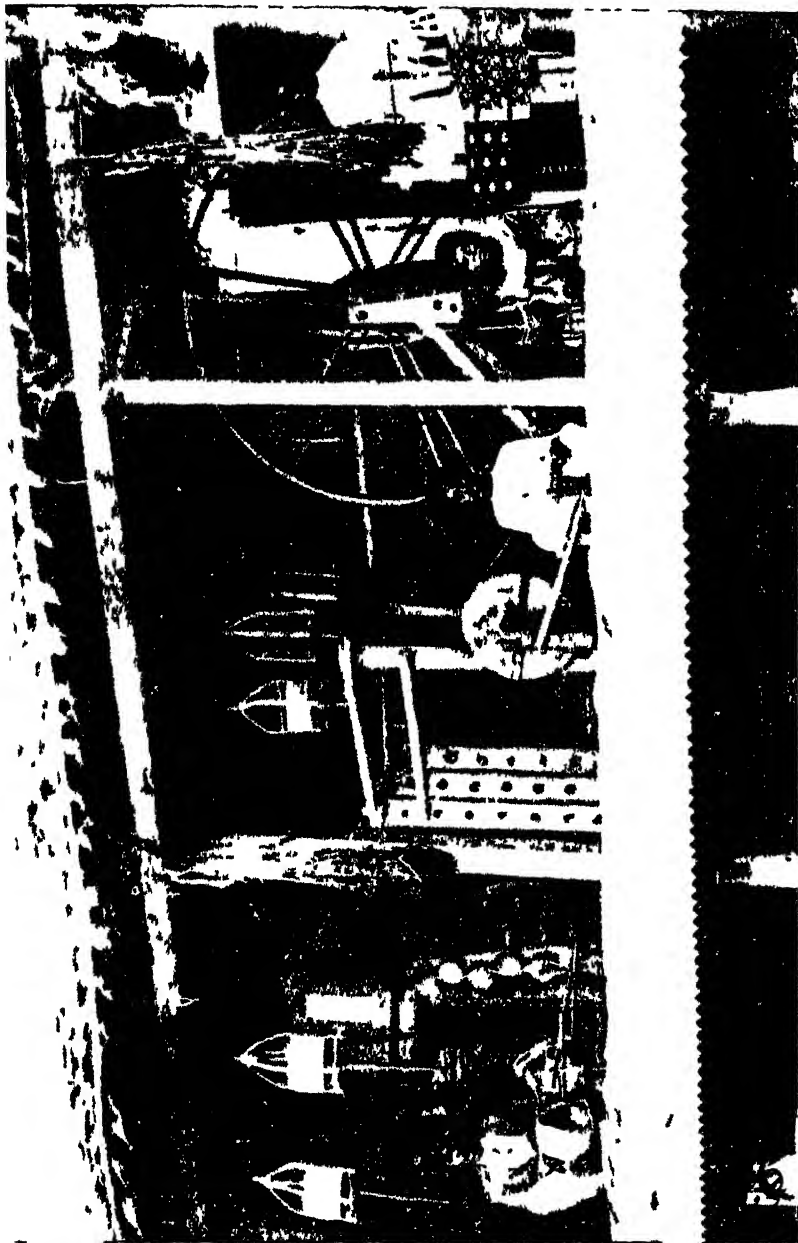
There is a small factory in Mominpura, owned by Syed Mir, where fly shuttle sleys and dobbies are manufactured. The factory was established in the year 1334 Fasli

Ianumsagar,
District Rai-
chur.

This village is about 15 miles distant from Kushtigi (no road) There are 700 weavers of different castes known as Dewangshali, Khutry, Momin, Chowhan Joder, with 300 looms. The fabrics woven here may be divided into 2 heads. (1) Weaving of mixed fabrics i.e., with cotton and silk in check pattern such as saris, (2) Weaving of pure cotton cloth such as check saris of 20's yarn and cholkhans of 40's yarn. The yarn is obtained from local sowcars of their own caste, silk is obtained from Ilkul. The dyeing industry of this place is very poor. Only 2 local sowcar weavers are dyeing yarn for their own use, with alizarine red, and natural indigo; most of the yarn used for weaving is obtained ready dyed from Ilkul (Bijapur District).

asanpurti.

This village is about 10 miles distant from Kazipet Railway station and about 4 miles from Hasanpurti road station on K. B. Railway. The main metalled road from Warangal to Karimnagar passes close to this village. There are



Primitive type of Multi-Spindle Silk twisting wheels.

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about 1,218 weavers of different castes, known as Dewang, Dasri, and Padma Shali. The weaving industry of this village may broadly be divided under three heads (1) Tussar cloth weaving (2) mixed cloth i.e., cotton and artificial silk (3) and pure cotton cloth weaving. The weaving of, Tussar cloth is chiefly done by Dewang weavers of Lingayet caste. 64 throw shuttle looms are engaged in weaving tussar saris and punchas known as muktas. Tussar shumlas are also woven. This cloth is mostly used by orthodox Hindoos, during their religious and other ceremonies. Therefore the cloth find a ready market at spot. About 25 families of Dasri weavers with 19 throw shuttle looms are making check pattern saris and check pattern cholkhans using 2/64^s mercerised in warp and 150 deniers art-silk in weft.

About 150 families of Padma shali weavers with 212 throw shuttle looms are making plain and check pattern saris of solid borders, of Mysore pattern and solid border punchas having grey body and red silk borders, using 30^s and 40^s yarn. 20^s and 60^s are also used to some extent.

Tussar silk worm is not reared in this village, but Tussar cocoons are obtained from Mahadevpur and Chunnoor (Karimnagar district) and from Bijjoor in (Adilabad district) and also procured from Bhopulpulnum and Muder in (Madras presidency) and from Chaibasa in (Singhbhoom district Behar). Tussar silk is dyed by the weavers themselves with plas flower, and for border with Kirmanji dana.

Dyeing industry is carried on here by two classes of dyers *i.e.*, Durzi (tailors) and Varlore; altogether there are 45 families. Alizarine red is the main colour dyed by them. Few of them use indigo, Naphthol, and basic dyes.

Hullikhed.

This village is in Paigah Jagir. The population is 6515; of whom 1,535 are engaged in weaving and the processes connected therewith. They belong to several castes such as Momins, Lingayet, Padma Shali, and Neelgur. There 335 fly shuttle and 35 throw shuttle looms in all.

Most of the fabrics woven are in greys, such as Khuddar cloth, and dhotis with a small proportion of coloured saris, and cholkhans. The finished products are sold locally. Dyeing industry is carried out by 50 families of dyers known as Neelgurs. Before introduction of modern dyes all these families were engaged in dyeing with natural indigo, but at present only 5 families are engaged in this art. Sulphur and Naphthol dyes are used for dyeing cotton yarn, while basic and direct dyes are used for dyeing silk.

Hyderabad City.

This is the capital of Hyderabad State, the Dominions of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. The city was founded in 1589 by Mohammad Kuli Kutubshahi, the fifth king of Golconda and was known as Bhagyanagar after Bhagyamati a favourite mistress of the funder. The handloom industry in this city is mostly carried out by Khatry and Padma shali weavers in different Mohallas like Dhoolpet,

Goshacunta, Sultan Shahi, Laldurwaza, Kabadigoda, Sarurnagar and Shahnagar. The weaving may broadly be divided into three chief classes. Silk weaving, cotton weaving and weaving of gold lace borders. Silk weaving has been in existence in only two Mohallas *i.e.* Dhoolpet and Goshakut, done by Khatry weavers employing 85 throw looms. Cotton weaving is carried out in 5 Mohallas *i.e.*, Sultan Shahi, Lal Durwaza, Kabadigoda, Sarurnagar and Shahnagar. About 150 people in all are actually engaged in this art, maintaining 125 looms; of these 64 looms are fitted with fly shuttle sleys. They are engaged in weaving khaddar cloth coarse saris, rumals, shumlas, lungis and patkas using 16's to 40's yarn; 2/84's mercerised yarn is also used to some extent. While gold lace weaving is carried on in five mohallas *i.e.*, Dhoolpet, Goshacut Sahokari Karwan, Amlapur, and Nobut khana by Khutri weavers, maintaining 300 chokis. Beside gold lace weaving gold thread work is also in existence in this city and at present only four families are engaged in this work. Their names are as follows:—

Syed Fazullullah, Tarkish Mohulla, Chouk
Hyderabad.

Burkatullah, Tarkush Mohulla Punjeshah.

Avalli Yenkuia Tarkish Mohulla Tarlaguda.

Chumnoo Yenkiaha Mohulla Tarlaguda.

Gold thread *i.e.*, *Kalabutto* is not made by them. Only drawing and flattening of gold wire is done. Gold wire known as *Mukesh* is

obtained from Soorut, and drawn here *i.e.*, further reduced in thin wire and flattened, flat gold is known as *Badla*.

Garment dyeing and block printing industry is mostly carried out in this city by a class of people known as Rungriz and chipis. Very few dyers are engaged in dyeing cotton and silk yarn. It is mostly dyed by the weavers themselves with Aniline black, Naphthol red, and alizarine red, while silk yarn is dyed with basic and direct dyes.

The printing is usually done in two colours *i.e.*, fine deep red, and black. Some more colours such as dark green, blue and yellow are also employed but they are not fast. About 30 families in all are engaged in this art in different Mohallas such as Begumbazar, Hosentialum, Yakootpura, Charminar and Noorkhan bazar.

Jalna.

Jalna is the chief commercial centre of Aurangabad District, on H. G. V. Railway (Meter gauge). This is probably one of the most ancient cities in this part of the Deccan. Rama's wife Sita, is supposed to have resided here in the days when Jalna was known as Janakapur. This name was converted subsequently into Jalna, at the wish of a rich Momin weaver who desired to beautify the town. It is the head quarter of the assistant Talukdar. It is said that some 8 years back about 5,000 weavers were engaged in the art of weaving in this town, but at present only 1,591 people are engaged in the art of weaving, and the processes connected therewith. They main-

tain about 821 throw and 14 fly shuttle looms. The chief class of people engaged in this industry are Padma shalis, and Momins with a few Koshti, Khutri and Gujrati weavers. The main fabrics manufactured here are cotton stripped saris of 20th and 24th yarn.

Silk saris with diamond and half diamond designs in lace borders and of gold lace pullo having somewhat Paithan designs are woven to some extent. Silk border cotton cholkhans of 20th and 22th yarn. Sosi cloth and grey kbaddar cloth is also woven by Momin weavers

There are 100 families of dyers, all Bhowsar by caste. Of these only 30 families are engaged in dyeing cotton yarn, using Sulphur and indigo colours. The other dyes are unknown to them. Basic, and direct dyes are also used for dyeing silk yarn. There are 4 houses of Gujrati weavers with five primitive kind of looms. They are weaving silk chutki saris with floral designs. Ready dyed silk thread for warp and weft is obtained from Soorut and the finished cloth is returned there. It is said that these saris are exported to Java.

Jogipet District
Medak.

This town is in Medak district, and is about 51 miles distant from Hyderabad, connected with the metalled road. A motor service has been established between Hyderabad and Jogipet *via*, Sangareddy.

The class of people engaged in weaving are Padma shalis and Khutris. About 100 Padma shali weavers with 120 throw shuttle looms, are engaged in weaving coarse saris of 20th and

30⁺ yarn. 12 families of Khutri weavers are engaged in weaving silk pitambers employing 17 throw shuttle looms. Raw material is supplied by the local merchants, and the finished goods are sold locally to the whole sale dealers, who generally visit this place on bazar day.

Silk is dyed by the weavers themselves with Basic and direct colours, while cotton yarn is dyed by the dyers who are four in number; alizarine red, sulphur black and Naphthol red are the dyes used by them. Vegetable indigo is also used to some extent. All these dyers are independent workers, in sense that they purchase their own yarn and after dyeing supply the weavers for cash or credit.

Jugtyal.

This town is in Karimnagar district about 20 miles from Karimnagar, and is connected with the metalled road. It is the Head Quarter of Tahsildar. A motor service has been established between Karimnagar and this place. The weaving industry is carried on by a class of people known as Padma shali. About 108 families maintaining 175 throw and 18 fly shuttle looms, are on weaving solid border saris, grey dhotis and check rumals. Weaving of mixed fabrics with cotton and silk such as saris and upunas having pure silk border with gold lace, is also done on a small scale, and 45 families with 60 looms are engaged in weaving this kind of fabric. Pure khaddar of hand spun yarn is also woven here and about 8 families are engaged in this work. There are 20 petty yarn dealers, who supply raw materials to these weavers. The finished goods are sold by the weavers themselves. in

the neighbouring villages as howkers or taken by the local merchants.

Hand spinning is also carried on here as a subsidiary occupation by the women of agricultural classes, and by Padma shali women. There are about 80 hand charkas in this town.

Each weaver knows alizarine dyeing. They dye their own yarn, but indigo blue is dyed by local dyers. At present there are 2 families of Nelgurs, tailor by caste. Tailoring is their main occupation. Hand block printing is also carried on here by 2 families of printers. They generally print jazum, razai, jainamaz and lambadi cloth (if the cloth is supplied to them). They are very poor and cannot afford to purchase cloth to carry on their work independently. Black and red are the colours printed by them, with alizarine and iron black.

Kinhal.

This village is about 8 miles distant from Kopbal station, Gudug railway and is in the Jagir of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur. About 500 weavers employing 477 looms are engaged in the art of weaving. They belong to several castes such as Devang shali, Padma shali and Momin. There are two local yarn dealers who supply yarn to the weavers for cash and credit. The weaving industry is entirely in the hands of sowcar weavers, who supply them with yarn and take back their finished goods, as long as the market as favourable they give works to these weavers; but in slack season they also curtail their advances. The yarn used here is obtained from Gudug. The main fabric woven are saris and cholkhans of mixed quality using

60's and 40's yarn with silk in check pattern, having Ilkul borders and tope pullo.

The dyeing industry is carried out by 2 familie of dyers Pawar by caste. Cotton yarn is dyed with alizarine paste and silk with Basic and direct colours. The method of dyeing with alizarine is not satisfactory.

Kosgi.

This kusba is in Gulburga district, and about 18 miles from Mahboobnagar and about 10 miles from Kodungal and is the Jagir of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur.

About 376 families employing 1,900 looms are engaged in the art of weaving. 365 looms are fitted with fly shuttle sleys. They belong to the caste of Padma shali, Jondra, Hutker, Momin, Tokti. Nelgur and Khatri. The main fabric woven by them consists of solid bordered dhotis, known as pattal. Solid bordered saris and silk border cholkhans of 40's yarn. Silk cholkhans with lace borders are also woven to some extent.

Raw material is supplied by the local yarn merchants while silk is obtained from Kodungal and Gulburga. The principal market for these goods are Nander, Bidar and Sadasivpet. The place is often visited by outside dealers to make their purchases. There are 35 families of dyers; of these only 15 are engaged in the art of dyeing, Alizarine red, Naphthol red and sulphur black are the dyes generally used.

Kodungal.

This kusba is in Gulburga district and is the head quarter of Tehsildar. The popu-

lation of the place as per last census is 5,184; of whom 501 are the weavers of Tokti, Khatri, Padma shali, Jondra and Momin castes employing 290 looms, of these 6 are fitted with fly shuttle sleys. The weaving of this place may be divided into five heads.

1. Weaving of check pattern saris of mixed quality.
2. Weaving of grey saris with broad silk solid border.
- 3 Grey Punchas.
4. Coloured check pattern cotton saris of ordinary silk borders.
5. Pure silk saris with gold lace in borders known as mudi punchas.

Raw material is obtained from Tandur. There are 15 families of Bhowsar dyers; of these only 2 are on dyeing. The rest have adopted the art of weaving as their main occupation. Naphthol red, alizarine red, and sulphur black are the dyes known by them.

Kundhar.

Kundhar is in the district of Nander and is the head quarter of Tehsildar. There are three villages at close quarter, by name Kundhar, Bhadarpur and Manaspur. The industry of these places put together may be called the cotton weaving industry of Kundhar. The weavers belong to the caste of Momin, Nerali, Bhowsar, Chunwar, Koshty and Pathan. About 198 families employing 250 looms are engaged in weaving coarse coloured saris and

pugris, using mill waste yarn for pugris and 20's yarn in saris. Besides this, Durri weaving is also carried on by a class of Mohammadans, known as Shekh and Pathan consisting of 15 families. They maintain 28 vertical looms. Coarse bed durries are generally made by them.

There are 4 yarn dealers, who supply yarn to these weavers on credit on terms of repayment in cash after selling the cloth. Raw material is obtained from Nander 6 families of Bhowsar dyers are on dyeing yarn with alizarine paste with tannic acid and oil process. Indigo is also dyed by them to some extent. 4 families of Bhowsar dyers are printing lambadi cloth generally known as Kharwa.

Korutla.

This town is in Karimnagar district and is connected with the road to Jugtyal. A motor service has been established between Karimnagar, Jugtyal and Korutla.

There are about 400 houses of professional weavers with a population of 1,600 people. They are of caste known as Khutri and Padma shali. The number of hand looms are 660. Of these 16 are fitted with fly shuttle sleys. The weaving of this place may be divided into 3 class such as

1. Pure silk weaving.
2. Weaving of mixed fabrics in which both cotton and silk combined in warp and partly in weft.
3. Pure cotton weaving.

First quality of cloth consists of silk saris having gold lace borders, silk shirting cloth and silk dhotis of small borders. About 175 throw shuttle looms are engaged in this. Second quality of cloth consists of solid bordered saris. Third quality consists of solid and plain bordered cotton saris.

Raw material is obtained from local merchants. They also take the finished goods in lieu of the dues, but there is no regular market for their goods. Most of the weavers dye their own yarn. However there are 6 families of Maretha dyers, who are engaged in dyeing on wage system. Alizarine and indigo are the dyes used by them for dyeing cotton yarn. Basic and direct colours are used in dyeing silk yarn.

Muski.

This village is in Lingsugoor Tehsil district Raichur, and is about 18 miles from Lingsugoor. About 475 weavers of Hutkar, Lingayet, Padma shali and Momin castes with 300 throw shuttle looms are engaged in weaving fine saris of mixed quality *i.e.*, pure silk and 60's yarn in body with ordinary or tope pullo, silk is used in borders. Raw material is supplied by Ilkul merchants, the finished goods are also collected by them. There is no dyer in this kusba. Most of the yarn used for weaving is supplied ready dyed.

Mudgal.

Mudgal is about 10 miles distant from Lingsugoor about 400 weavers with 125 throw and 50 fly shuttle looms are engaged, in weaving cholkhans of dobby design, using art silk in warp or weft along with 30's or 2/64's merce-

rised yarn. Only five per cent of the looms are employed for weaving finer saris with 60's yarn and silk. They belong to the castes of Lingayet, Momin and Washermen.

Raw material is supplied by master weavers and is obtained from Guledgudh and Amingudh (Bijapur district). Most of the yarn used here is obtained ready dyed. The finished goods are sold locally or in the neighbouring villages by the master weavers as howkers.

lanedhal,

This village is about 20 miles from Kushtigi. About 473 weavers with 125 throw shuttle looms are engaged in weaving fine saris of mixed quality of Ilkul pattern.

Raw material is supplied by a local sowcar name Iswarappa and the finished goods are also taken by him. The cloth is sent to Ilkul for sale. The yarn is dyed in his own dyeing shed. Alizarine red vegetable indigo are used.

lakthal.

This town is in Mahaboobnagar district and is the head quarter of Tehsildar. It is connected with the road to Devarkudra. A motor service has been established between Devarkudra and Makthal. About 1,200 people are engaged in the art of weaving employing 450 throw and 85 fly shuttle looms. They belong to the caste of Momin and Padma shali. Main fabrics woven by them are saris of Ilkul pattern. Few of the looms are engaged in weaving grey saris and dhofis of 20's, 30's and 40's yarn. The industry is entirely controlled

by the sowcars and master weavers of Narainpet. Even the independent weavers of this place are not free from their clutches.

Dyeing is carried out by the weavers themselves Alizarine red, sulphur black are generally dyed by them, Naphthol red is also used to some extent. Woollen kumbles are also woven here by Kurvoloo Dhunger. There are about 70 houses of these Kurvoloo. Each family possesses 30 to 35 sheep from which the supply of raw material is obtained. The weaving is done by the male members on hand looms of primitive type, where as the spinning of the wool is done by women by means of Takli. There are about 45 looms in all. The fine black wool is generally collected by these weavers from the neighbouring villages such as Waddaguary, Bandi gundi, Rutmudgy, Kudtore, Kundoparum and Ronsy from Gulloro Dhungers in exchange of blankets or at times with an equal weight of salt.

Madhole.

This kusba is in Sedum Taluka, Gulburga district and is about 11 miles distant from Sedum. About 334 families of weavers are engaged in the art of weaving employing 807 fly shuttle and 121 throw shuttle looms. They belong to the caste of Momin, Nelgur, Kurmijoder, Khutri, Padma shali, Kurmi shutti with a few Koli and Barbar weavers.

Most of the fabrics woven in this Kusba are coloured saris of plain and check body with a very small proportion of grey dhotis, grey khadi, shirting cloth and pattal. The number of counts used are 20's 24's and 30's.

Raw material is obtain from Bombay by the local yarn dealers, and supplied to the weavers for cash and credit. The finished goods are sold in the neighbouring villages by the sowcars or weavers themselves.

Dyeing industry is carried out by dyers known as Bungur dyers. These Bungur dyers have adopted the art of weaving as their main occupation. Each well-to-do weaver possesses a dye house attached to his weaving shed, and these Bungur dyers are engaged to dye yarn on piece wage system; sulphur black, alizarine red are generally used.

Muddore.

This village is in Kodungal Taluka, Gulburga district and is about 12 miles distant from Narainpet. It is famous for its coarse lungis. About 329 weavers with 109 throw and 126 fly shuttle looms are engaged in weaving lungis. Very few are making saris of 20' and 30' yarn. The lungis made here are known by different names such as Hamran, Chandrakala, Neyakhteara, Sangareddy, Niboli, Adden black Adden papai; indigo is the most popular colour used for the body of lungi cloth. There are two cloth merchants in this kusba who are dealing in lungis. The Arab merchants of Hyderabad generally get their supply of lungis from this place. Yarn and dyes are obtained from Narainpet or purchased locally for cash and credit. There are two dyers in town koli by caste. Alizarine red and natural indigo are the colours dyed by them.

Manwath.

This town is in Parbhani district and about 1 mile distant from Manvat road station

on H. G. V. Railway (Meter gauge). The population of the place is 10,500 of whom 3,622 are the weavers. The bulk of them belong to Khatri, Padma shali and Koshti caste with a few dyer weavers, Momins and Soot shalis. There are about 2,335 looms in all. Of these 2,000 are fitted with fly shuttle sleys and dobbies. All are engaged in weaving coarse striped saris coloured pattals. and striped cholkhans using 20's, 24's and 30's yarn. The yarn is obtained direct from Bombay by the yarn dealers of this place, and is supplied to the weavers. Few of the weavers get their supply of yarn from local sowcars, who take back the finished cloth and pay their wages. The great portion of the finished goods are purchased by outside dealers who generally visit this place. But at times it is given to the local howkers; however they find a ready market for their goods.

There are about 125 families of dyers; of which 18 families are on dyeing. Sulphur indigo is the only colour used by these dyers. Direct and basic dyes are used for dyeing mercerised yarn. The other dyes are unknown to them.

Sub.

Akannapet is the nearest station for Medak. The distance from the station to the town is about 12 miles, and there is a regular bus service running daily from the station. The most important industry for which Medak Kusba is famous is Hand block printing carried on by Hindu printers known as chippis. This industry has been carried on from a long time, and the printed cloths had a

wide reputation. It is said that each year consignments of the cloth to the value of O. S. Rs. 20,000 is sent to Arabia and other places by Arab merchants of Hyderabad, who generally visit this place. At times the printed cloth is taken by the printers themselves in the neighbouring villages for sale.

There are 20 families of dyers. Out of these 17 families are on printing. Among them 11 families are well-to-do. The finished cloth consists of screen, prayer cloth, bed covers, jazums, razai, dinner cloth, charjamas and chandni. Khaddar cloth is generally printed. Printing is usually done in two colours, fine deep red and jet black. Other colours are unknown to them. The process of making mordants and of mixing colours is kept a secret. The chemicals used are available in the local market. Alizarine is the only imported dye used and is obtained from Secunderabad. The cotton weaving is also carried out by Padma shali weavers. There are 25 houses of these, employing 22 throw shuttle looms, they are weaving grey dhotis, coloured saris, check and chutki rumals of 20's, 24's, and 30's counts of yarn. Yarn is obtained locally on credit. The finished products are sold locally direct to the purchasers on bazar day or in the neighbouring villages by the weavers themselves.

Malayal.

This village is in Taluka Jugtyal, Karimnagar district and is 10 miles away from Jugtyal on Karimnager Jugtyal road. About 275 weavers with 145 throw and 5 fly shuttle

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looms are on weaving pure silk saris, silk dhotis and cotton dhotis of solid borders, using 30^s and 40^s yarn. They belong to Padma shali and Khutri caste. Cotton yarn is obtained from Warangal by local yarn merchants, while silk is obtained from Armoor. The finished goods are sold through the local hawkers in the neighbouring villages. Most of the weavers dye their own yarn with direct and basic dyes. There was only one dyer, who was dyeing yarn with natural indigo.

Muslapur.

This village is in Sarf-i-khas, Taluka Gurbi. There are about 250 Padma shali weavers with 135 throw and 15 fly shuttle looms, all are employed in producing grey cloth out of hand spun yarn such as dhotis, saris and khaddar cloth. Hand spun yarn is obtained from the neighbouring villages, where the spinners are old and young women about 250 in number, with an equal number of hand churkas. About 16 families are on dyeing, having a small dye house, of their own, working independently. They purchase yarn from Secunderabad and dye it in alizarine red, sulphur black and naphthol red. After dyeing sold to the weavers for cash and credit. The finished products are generally sold by the weavers themselves.

Nizamabad.

This town is on H. G. V. Railway (Meter Gauge) about one hundred miles north of Secunderabad, was known originally as Indur. Nizamabad is the headquarters of the First Talukdar, Tahsildar and Police Superintendent. The population of the town is 22,000 of which 554 are weavers. They are of Padma shali

and Bhowsar castes. The number of looms engaged are 250 throw and 12 fly shuttle looms. The main fabrics woven are coarse saris of 20th yarn, having plain striped and check body with cotton borders. Very few weavers are making saris with silk borders.

The raw material is supplied by the local yarn dealers in ready dyed bundle and is obtained from Bombay. The finished products are sold locally on bazar day or at times taken by the howkers. There are about 16 families of Nelgur dyers of these only 4 families are on printing coarse khadi cloth, usually with black and red colours. Cotton yarn is not dyed by them.

Naryanpet.

This town is in Mahboobnagar District about 26 miles from Devarkadra station and about 14 miles from Narayanpet road station on G. I. P. Railway line. A motor service is running daily between Devarkadra and Narayanpet road station to this place. The population of the town is 16,217; of whom about 9,000 *i.e.*, 64.09% are weavers with 5219 looms. Only 112 out of these are fitted with fly shuttle sleys. There are different castes of weavers such as Tokti, Shukul shali, Khatri, Hutkar, Kurmi, Padma shali, Jondra and Momins. The weaving is confined to women's cloth particularly the check saris of mixed quality using 30th to 80th count. Silk Pitamber is also woven to some extent by few of the Khatris. Raw material is obtained locally,

Finished products are taken by local sowcars and sent to different parts of the Dominions as well as to British India.

Dyeing of yarn is done by different caste of dyers such as Bhowsar, Shukul shali, Telanga dyers and Mohammadans. Naphthol red, alizarine red, sulphur black and immedial green are the dyes used by them.

Cumbal weaving is also carried on by a class of people known as kurvolo Dhungars. About 25 families are engaged in this work; The raw wool is obtained from the neighbouring villages. A weekly bazar is also held on Thursday early in the morning at 4 A. M. where Dhungers and howkers bring their cumbles (weekly productions) for sale from the adjoining villages. These are purchased by local merchants and by out side dealers. Cumbles are chiefly exported to Nagpur, Bombay and Mysore etc. About 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 worth of cumbles are sold every year.

Nander.

This town is famous for the sikh temple, which is situated about a mile from the Railway station on H. G. V. Railway (Meter gauge).

Nander is an important commercial town. It is the headquarters of First Talukdar and Tahsildar. Formerly this town was celebrated for its manufacture of fine pugris and shumlas known as gundalas, some of which were of great value. But at present, only 3,320 people with 660 throw and 200 fly shuttle looms are engaged in weaving coarse pugris, and coarse grey cloth. Coloured saris, Cholkhans are also woven to some extent. Raw material is obtained locally for cash and credit. The finished products are sold to howkers. Beside

this about 35 families of Pathans with 40 vertical looms are engaged in making bed cotton durris of various sizes.

There are about 35 houses of dyers of which 12 are on dyeing cotton yarn. The most important dyes used are alizarine red, sulphur indigo and direct colours. Naphthol red is also used to some extent

Dtkoor

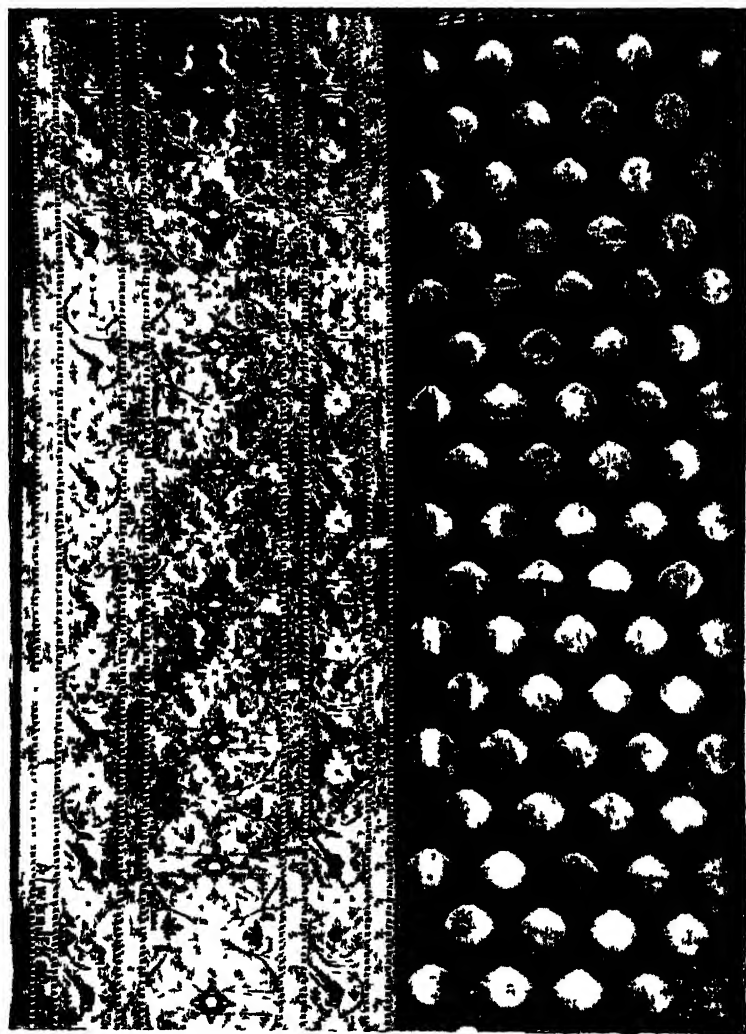
This village is in Mukthal taluka Mahaboobnagar district. It is about 8 miles from Narayanpet. There are about 1,500 weavers with 980 throw and 32 fly shuttle looms. All are engaged in weaving coarse coloured check pattern saris of 20's and 30's yarn. They belong to the castes of Hutker Khatri, Momin, Padma shali, Dasri and Barber

Cumbal weaving is also carried out by Dhungers; of whom there are about 28 families, with an equal number of looms. Each family possesses a number of sheep from which they obtain their wool. The extra wool required for this work is purchased from Goloro Dhungers of the neighbouring villages.

About 8 families of dyers are engaged in dyeing cotton yarn with alizarine, sulphur black and natural indigo

'aithan.

Paithan is one of the oldest cities in the Deccan, is situated on the north bank of Godavari, about 28 miles south of Aurangabad with which it is connected by road, according to Hindoo tradition, Paithan was created by Brahma, who selected this site as his residence. The Nagaghat at Paithan is one of the most



Zari Sari made in Paithan, (Dist. Aurangabad.)

important bathing ghats on the Godavari. It was built about 1734 A. D. This town was once celebrated for silk and gold lace saris and pugris, known as Mandeel and also for gold thread work. The work was patronized by the public and the industry received a great impetus. Momin women also took to weaving of pugris as a secondary occupation. Silk saris were generally known as Paithani saris. Having plain silk body with gold lace borders, the ornamentation was done in pullo with gold lace and silk thread in different colours, with artistic designs, and these costly fabrics were purchased by the aristocracy on marriage occasions. But lately the industry received a set back owing to change of fashion and is almost extinct.

There are about 495 houses of Momins and about 25 houses of Shukul shali weavers with 25 throw and 17 fly shuttle looms of big size, and about 377 throw looms of small size. But at present hardly 100 looms are working. There is no dyer in this kusba, they get their yarns dyed from Ahmadnagar which is not far off from this place.

Gold lace industry which flourished about 30 years ago, is now on the decline. At present 10 families are engaged in this art by drawing the wire and making gold lace by hand.

Prenda.

This kusba is in Osmanabad district and is about 18 miles from Barsi Railway station.

The chief classes engaged in weaving are Momins, with a few Koshti employing 300 fly shuttle and 140 throw shuttle looms in manufacturing coarse cotton saris and cholkhans, grey khaddar cloth is also made by few Koshti weavers, using 20's and 30's yarn. Ready dyed yarn is obtained from Sholapur by the master weavers of this place.

mareddypet.

This village is in Taluka Kamareddy (Nizamabad district) and is about 9 miles from Kamareddy Railway Station on H. G. V. Railway (Metre gauge) The nearest station is Upalwai about 4 miles distant. The population of this place is 3,189 of whom 520 are weavers of Padma shali caste

There are about 280 throw shuttle looms at work. About 70 per cent of these looms are engaged in weaving cotton coloured saris with silk solid borders, grey dhotis of silk solid borders, and hand spun khaddar cloth. About 20 per cent of these looms are engaged in making saris of mixed quality *i e.*, an admixture of cotton and silk and the rest 10 per cent are making pure silk saris known as Pitambers.

The yarn is supplied by sowcar weavers, and the finished goods are taken back. Dyed yarn is supplied by the dyer merchants of Rajampet for credit. Silk is dyed by the weavers themselves with Kirmanji dana and with basic colours.

A considerable portion of the product is taken by outside dealers, and the rest is collected by the local sowcars, who export them

important bathing ghats on the Godavari. It was built about 1734 A. D. This town was once celebrated for silk and gold lace saris and pugris, known as Mandeel and also for gold thread work. The work was patronized by the public and the industry received a great impetus. Momin women also took to weaving of pugris as a secondary occupation. Silk saris were generally known as Paithani saris. Having plain silk body with gold lace borders, the ornamentation was done in pullo with gold lace and silk thread in different colours, with artistic designs, and these costly fabrics were purchased by the aristocracy on marriage occasions. But lately the industry received a set back owing to change of fashion and is almost extinct.

There are about 495 houses of Momins and about 25 houses of Shukul shali weavers with 25 throw and 17 fly shuttle looms of big size, and about 377 throw looms of small size. But at present hardly 100 looms are working. There is no dyer in this kusba, they get their yarns dyed from Ahmadnagar which is not far off from this place.

Gold lace industry which flourished about 30 years ago, is now on the decline. At present 10 families are engaged in this art by drawing the wire and making gold lace by hand.

Prenda.

This kusba is in Osmanabad district, and is about 18 miles from Barsi Railway station.

The chief classes engaged in weaving are Momins, with a few Koshti employing 300 fly shuttle and 140 throw shuttle looms in manufacturing coarse cotton saris and cholkhans, grey khaddar cloth is also made by few Koshti weavers, using 20's and 30's yarn. Ready dyed yarn is obtained from Sholapur by the master weavers of this place.

Kamareddypet.

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to Nizamabad. Hand spinning is also practised by old women of agricultural classes and there are about 50 hand charkas for spinning yarn. The yarn thus spun is woven by Padma shali weavers. Cumble weaving is also done by Kurvolo Dhungers. There are 50 families of this caste with an equal number of looms.

Rungumpet.

This village is about 13 miles from Indol Medak District on Jogipet Medak road. The weaving industry is carried out by 400 Padma shali weavers employing 200 throw shuttle looms. The main fabrics manufactured here are of mixed quality *i.e.*, (an admixture of silk and cotton) with gold lace in borders and pullo (2) cotton check saris with silk solid borders (3) grey saris and dhotis with silk solid borders. 30's and 40's yarn is generally used. There is no dyer in this village Dyed silk is obtained from Homnabad village, about 8 miles distant, while ready dyed cotton yarn is obtained from Jogipet, Fezabad and from Muslapur. The finished cloth is purchased by outside dealers, who generally visit the place.

Shahpur.

This town is in Gulburga district and is the headquarter of Tahsildar. The weaving industry is carried out by different castes known as Momins, Shukul shali, Hatkar, Padma Shali, Lingayat and Jodder, about 1,591 in number, employing 587 throw and 266 fly shuttle looms. The main fabrics woven by them may be divided into 3 classes.

- (1) Coarse check saris of 20's, 24's and 30's yarn with mercerised borders.
- (2) Grey dhotis of 20's and 10's yarn.

(3) Fine mixed saris of 60th yarn and silk.

There are three dyers in this village. Who dye yarn on piece wage system, using alizarine and natural indigo.

lipet.

Siddipet is about 36 miles from Alir on the N. S. Railway (Broad gauge) It is the headquarter of Tasildar. The town is famous for the manufacture of costly silk saris. in which gold lace is used for ornamentation in borders and pullo and the body of the sari. The weaving is carried on by 260 families with 570 throw shuttle looms, silk pitambers, silk rumals, silk saris silk shumlas, and cotton punchas of solid silk borders are woven by these weavers. The yarn is purchased from the local yarn merchants, at a high rate of interest. The finished products of these looms are exported to Warangal, Nalgonda, and Bidar by cloth merchants of this place. Nearly half of the product is consumed in Medak and Karimnagar districts, and to some extent in Hyderabad. Cotton yarn to a very limited extent dyed locally, but silk is dyed by the weavers themselves with basic colours.

igareddy.

This town is in Medak district and is the head quarter of the first Talukdar. A motor service is running daily between Hyderabad and this town. The probable number of throw shuttle looms will be 175. The silk industry is confined to Khatris. The main fabrics made by Khutris are silk saris, silk cloth known as tapta and silk cholkhans, while padma shalis are making

to Nizamabad. Hand spinning is also practised by old women of agricultural classes and there are about 50 hand charkas for spinning yarn. The yarn thus spun is woven by Padma shali weavers. Cumble weaving is also done by Kurvolo Dhungers. There are 50 families of this caste with an equal number of looms.

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Old Method of finishing (Beetting) the Himroo and Mishroo Cloth.

cotton saris, check rumals and Lungis of 20" yarn.

There is no dyer in this town. Coloured yarn is obtained from Ismailkhanpet. The finished goods are sold by the weavers themselves.

Sirsilla.

This town is in Karimnagar district and is the headquarter of Tahsildar. A motor service has been established between Karimnagar and Sirsilla. Cotton weaving is the only industry here followed by 425 people of Padma shali caste. The probable number of hand looms will be 158. Of these 8 are fitted with fly shuttle sleys. About 50 per cent of these looms are employed in weaving check rumals, and the remaining 50 per cent are used in making cotton solid bordered saris, with cotton pullo. Ordinary saris, grey khaddar cloth and punchas. The number of counts used are 12^s, 20^s, 30^s and 40^s. Almost all the weavers are working under local sowcars of their own caste who act as yarn and cloth merchants.

Dyeing industry is carried out by 8 families of dyers, tailor by caste. All are working under sowcars. Alizarine red and sulphur blue are the colours dyed by them.

Secunderabad.

Secunderabad is named after the Nizam Sikunder Jah and is one of the largest military stations in India. The main road connecting with Hyderabad leads past the Hussainsagar.

Silk sari, and Gold lace weaving, are the only industries followed here by Khatri weavers in Nalagotta. There are about 200 families

of Khatris with 50 throw shuttle looms and about 50 chokis. The finished goods are generally put in the market by the weavers themselves or at times through middlemen.

Tavargiri.

This Kusba is in Taluka Kushtigi in Raichur District and is about 15 miles from Kushtigi. In all about 815 families with 301 throw shuttle looms are engaged in weaving. They belong to different castes such as Kurmjhar, Padma shali, Hutkar and Momin. Of these Kurumjhar are the original inhabitants of this kusba, and they are the sowcars of this place. The rest are working under them as labourers. Saris of mixed quality of Ilkul design are mainly woven. The raw material is supplied to the local sowcars by the Ilkul merchants and the finished goods are also taken by them.

There is no dyer here. Even the weavers do not know dyeing. The ready dyed yarn from Ilkul is supplied to them.

Warangal.

Warangal is on the N. S. Railway (Broad gauge). The town was founded in the twelfth century.

For hundreds of years Warangal has been renowned for its industrial importance. The best and most delicate cotton stuffs were manufactured here; but now the industry is confined in weaving coarse fabrics, such as saris, Talia rumals and silk saris, artificial silk shumlas, and grey dhotis. The weaving is carried on in 6 places i.e., Hanumkonda, Fort, Karimabad, Urus, Sainpet, Wadapully and Kazipet. All these places are situated near

each other and lie within the jurisdiction of Warangal. In all about 1,500 families with 2,000 throw shuttle and about 500 fly shuttle looms are engaged in this industry. Talia or chutki romals are mostly woven by them. The average production of this particular cloth per loom in a day is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubits. these rumals have a reputation of their own from a very long time. They are popular among the poor as well as among the middle classes.

The principal market for these goods are Nander Nizamabad, Aurangabad, Hyderabad Gulburga and Mahaboobnagar. Beside this the woollen carpets and Asan weaving have been carried on for very many years and about 225 families with 300 vertical looms, were engaged in this art, but at present only 30 per cent of these looms are employed in making cotton bed durris, and the rest are lying idle for want of work. Newar weaving is also done by Mohammadan women in their own houses about 20 families are engaged in this work.

Cumble weaving is also carried out by Kurma families. There are about 60 families in all, with an equal number of looms. Most of the wool used in cumbles is limed wool obtained from the local tanneries. These cumbles are known as Kuchracumbles. They are in great demand, and are exported to Sholapur, Bombay, Ahmednagar, and as far as Cylone.

Handblock printing industry is carried on by Bhowsar dyers. There are about 40 families in all. Of these 25 families are on

printing coarse cloth known as Kharwa, using alizarine for red and iron for black. The other colours are unknown to them.

Yarn dyeing is also carried on by durzi dyers. About 60 families are doing this work. Chief colours dyed by them are alizarine red, indigo blue, naphthol red and direct colours. The water of Warangal is saltish and is not suitable for dyeing.

Zaherabad.

Zaherabad is on V. B. N.S.R. Railway. The former name of this place was Ekheli (It is in the Paigah Jagir of Nawab Moinuddowlah Bahadur) and is the headquarter of the Tahsildar. The principal cottage industry in this kusba is the weaving of cotton. About 542 people are engaged in this art employing 187 fly shuttle and 128 throw shuttle looms. Main fabrics manufactured here are striped, but mostly of plain body saris, grey coarse dhotis, shirting and pugris using 10's, 20's and 30's counts of yarn. There is no proper organization for the sale of their goods. Yarn is supplied by the local yarn dealers. Dyeing industry is carried out by 8 families of dyers Bhowsar by caste. Alizarine red, and natural indigo are the colours used by them.

APPENDIX.

Showing the number of important hand loom weaving factories in H. E H. the Nizam's Dominions.

S. No.	Name and full address of establishments in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.	No. F.L. †	Looms C. L. #	Average wages earned per head per day.	Name of various kinds of fabrics produced.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sheak Ahmad Factory, Bamanwadi Hyderabad	...	4	0 10 0	Himroo, Mishroo and silk coating.
2	Mohammad Siddik Factory, Jambagh do	3	...	0 7 0	Twisted silk coating, shirting & saris.
3	Puan Rajayya Factory, Dhoolpet, do	...	8	0 8 0	Silk saris, silk susi cloth, tapta cloth & cholkhans.
4	Dewan Narain Factory, do	...	9	0 8 0	do do
5	Dewan Balasha Factory do	...	8	0 8 0	do do
6	Nakur Narain do do	...	8 chokies	0 6 0	Gold laces, Partala & cholkhan border
7	Joti Rajanna do do	...	4	0 6 0	do do
8	Onkari Pintoshado Factory do	...	6	0 6 0	do do
9	Keta Lingam Sha do do	...	8	0 6 0	do do

10	Chittari	Factory, Dholpat, Hyderabad	...	4	0	6	0	do	do
11	Mekhal Lachhaya	do	do	7	3	0	5	0	Cotton saris, lungis, -hamlas, rumals
					country looms				
12	Mekhal Ramanna	do	do	4	4	0	5	6	Palkas and cholkhas.
13	Ganji Papaiah	do	do	3	2	0	5	0	do
14	Sofa Bandriah	do	do	5	2	0	5	0	do
15	Chandriah	do	do	4	4	0	5	0	do
16	A. M. Satar Bolarum, Secunderabad			6	1	0	6	0	Twisted silk coatings and shirtings.

†

AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

1	Mohamad Abdul Kadar Factory, Nawabpura	...	5	0	10	6	Himroo, mushroo & (kamkhab on order)
2	Md. Vazir Abdul Gani	do	10	0	10	6	do
3	Md. Habib Abdul Aziz	do	2	0	10	6	do
4	Md. Tahir Haji Md. Latif	do	14	0	10	6	do
5	Md. Vazir Md. Habib	do	17	0	10	6	do
6	Abdul Vahid	do	5	0	10	6	do
7	Md. Aakil Md. Afzal	do	5	0	10	0	do

† F. L.—Fly shuttle Looms. * C. L.—Country Looms.

APPENDIX—*contd.*

S. No.	Name and full address of establishments.	No. F. L. †	Looms C. L. *	Average wages earned per head per day.	Name of various kinds of fabrics produced.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Abdul Majid Khan Md. Khan Power Weaving Factory	...	Power looms 7 Automatic hand powder looms 3	} 0 12 0	Himroo, Mushroo, mixed saris of art and mercerised silk, coating and shirting.
9	Fathe Mohammad	...	6 country		Mandil and ordinary pugris, of 30's, 60's 100's and 120's yarn.
10	Bamie Miah	...	8	0 7 6	do do do
11	Fathi Mohammad Toldi	...	6	0 7 0	do do do
12	Amdo Miah	...	7	0 7 0	do do do
13	Karim Sahib Dandley	...	9	0 7 0	do do do
14	Choti Miah	...	5	0 7 0	do do do
15	Dada Miah	...	5	0 7 0	Mandil, ordinary pugris, of 30's, 60's, 100's, 120's yarn.

16	Mohamad Sahib	do	do	...	6	o 7 o	do	do	do
17	Ramaiah Ambaiah Padma Shali	Jalna	...	...	25	o 7 3	Striped cholkhans and saris of 20's 32's and 40's yarn.		
18	Ramaiah Anthayya	Factory	do	...	19	o 7 3	do	do	do
19	Venkayya	do	do	...	25	o 7 3	do	do	do
20	Ramanjayya Binger	do	do	...	10	o 7 3	do	do	do
21	Lachmayya Gosji	do	do	...	10	o 7 3	do	do	do
22	Kishan Ronal	do	do	...	10	o 7 3	do	do	do
23	Limbaiah	do	do	...	13	o 7 3	do	do	do
24	Rajanna Godla	do	do	...	8	o 7 3	do	do	do
25	Semaiah Godass	do	do	...	14	o 7 3	do	do	do
26	Gurla Bangiah	do	do	...	8	o 7 3	do	do	do
27	Jagannath Dorkey Sudhshali	do	do	...	10	o 6 6	Striped cholkhans of different designs		
28	Ganpat Khandali	do	do	...	7	o 6 6	do	do	& saris of 32's & 40's
29	Pandaji Bukni	do	do	...	12	o 6 6	do	do	do
30	Anand Shah	Factory Old Jalna	6	o 10 o	Silk saris of gold lace border & pullo & ordinary saris cholkhans etc.		

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S. No.	Name and full address of establishments		No. F.L.	Looms C. L. #	Average wages earned per head per day.	Name of various kinds of fabrics produced.
1	2		3	4	5	6
31	Sheik Chand Momin	Factory Old Jalna	...	9	0 5 0	Coarse saris, susi cloth and rumals of 20's, 24's, 30's and 32's.
32	Abdul Razak	do	...	0	0 5 0	do do
33	Bachu Linhaji Kcshty	do	...	9	0 6 0	Striped saris and cholkhans of 32's &
54	Vithalpa	do	...	7	0 6 0	do do

PARBHANI DISTRICT

1	Dokaba Padam Shali	Factory Basmathnagar	8	2	0 7 0	Striped saris with silk, mercerised and art silk borders of 32's & 40's yarn
2	Etoba Kansiwari	do	4	3	0 7 0	Plain body saris and cholkhans
3	Narain Gadwa	do	3	5	0 7 0	do do
4	Padam Babaiah	do	10	5	0 7 0	do do
5	Danoji	do	4	3	0 7 0	do do

6	Gangaram	do	do	5	3	0	7	0	do	do
7	Dhanuji	do	do	5	5	0	7	0	do	do
8	Narain Narshusha Khatri	do	do	...	12	0	9	0	Silk saris, pitambers and mixed saris	
9	Lakshman Venkoba	do	do	...	12	0	9	0	do	do
10	Narayan Lakshman	do	do	...	8	0	9	0	do	do
11	Dosa Sha	do	do	10	5	0	8	0	Silk saris, check cotton saris, plain saris and cholkhans,	
12	Vithoba Khatri	do	do	...	7	0	9	0	Silk saris, pitambers, mixed saris etc.	
13	Venkoba Bhowsur	do	do	4	6	0	7	0	Check saris, striped saris & cholkhans of 32's and 40's yarns. This man is a dyer by caste	
14	Ganapathy Koshti	do	Manvat	...	14	0	8	0	Mixed check saris, ordinary check saris and plain saris of 32's & 40's yarn.	
15	Ganja Padam	do	do	...	25	0	8	0	Mixed check saris, striped saris of 32's and 40's yarn.	
16	Ellappa	do	do	...	20	0	8	0	do	do
17	Narayan Padam	do	do	...	14	0	6	6	Check and striped saris of 20's & 30's & 24's yarn, and Cholkhans.	
18	Balaiah	do	do	...	20	0	6	6	do	do
19	Rajaiah	do	do	...	20	0	6	6	do	do

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* C. L.—Country Looms.

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1	2			3	4	5	6
20	Bhimley	do	do	...	40	0 6 6	Check and striped saris of 20's & 30's & 24's yarn, and cholkhans. N.B.—This man is doing chulti business. Mixed saris having solid border, silk saris and pitamber on order. do do do do do
21	Bapu Kartal Khatri	do	do	30	10	0 10 0	
22	Vithoba Palka	do	do	60	20	0 10 0	
23	Vithal Domaji	do	do	15	10	0 8 0	
24	Ganpath Shanker	do	do	30	10	0 8 0	
25	Narahari	do	Sainpet Jagir	...	20	0 7 0	Check saris of silk borders.
26	Erbhadra Koshty	do	do	21	...	0 6 0	Check saris of different designs and cholkhans.
27	Bhagoji Balaji Watkar Shukul Shali	do	do		20	0 6 0	do do do
28	Namdeo Landey Bhowsar dyer, Sainpet Jagir			...	2	0 6 0	do do do
29	Maruthi Eshnath	do	do	...	15	0 6 0	do do do

30 | Tokaram Kalooram do do | ... | 1o | o 6 o | do do do

NANDER DISTRICT.

1	Narsinga Padam Shali Factory,	Nander	5	...	o 7 o	Coloured saris and cholkhans of different patterns and designs, do do do
2	Narain do do	do	6	...	o 7 o	
3	Sheik Hasan Sahib Durrie Maker	do		2o Durrie looms	o 4 o	

Making durris of coarse quality.

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT.

1	Lingaji Bhagweshwar Khatry Factory	Armur	...	7o	o 7 o	Making silk saris, pitambers shamlas and cholkhans with gold border and pullo and silk rumals. Looms are distributed among the weavers and the finished products are taken back paying the wages. do do do do do do
2	Pintoji Rajayya	do	...	10o	o 7 o	
3	Hazari Tokaram	do	...	75	o 7 o	
4	Gujrati Chatrappo	do	...	5o	o 7 o	
5	Gaggeh Kashiram	do	...	16	o 7 o	
6	Veda Gangaram	do	...	1o	o 7 o	

† F. L.—Fly Shuttle Looms.

* C. L.—Country Looms.

APPENDIX—contd.

S. No.	Name and full address of establishments			No. F. L. †	Looms C. L. *	Average wages earned per head per day.	Name of various kinds of fabrics produced.
1	2			3	4	5	6
7	Ekanni Ramanna Padam Shali Factory, Ramareddypet			...	33	0 7 0	This man is weaving mostly silk pitemburs. Looms are not in one factory but distributed among the weavers.
8	Rajaram	do	do	...	19	0 9 0	do
9	Tanier Lachmiah	do	do	...	13	0 9 0	Mixed saris, fine counts of solid bordered grey saris, and check saris of 40's and 50's counts.
10	Lingaiah	do	do	...	12	0 9 0	Silk solid bordered saris and pumchas.

BIR DISTRICT.

1	Md. Abdul Aziz Momin	Factory	Bir	5	...	0 10 0	Check coating, towels of cotton yarn and twisted silk coatings.
2	Syed Sahib Momin	do	Goorai	...	7	0 5 0	Pugris.
3	Kadar Miah	do	do	...	8	0 5 0	do

MEDAK DISTRICT.

1	Gandoba Khatri	Factory, Jogipet	...	7	0	10	0	Silk saris with gold lace borders, silk muktas of ordinary borders, silk anchal and ordinary cholkhans	do	do
2	Eranna do	do	do	...	10	0	10	0	do	do
3	Chowhan Narasiah Khatri	do	Sangareddy	...	25	0	10	0	Silk pitambers, tupta cloth, plain silk saris and cholkhans.	do
4	Chowhan Venkayya do	do	do	...	16	0	10	0	do	do
5	Grigadh Durgaiah Padam Shali do	Siddipet	...	4	0	10	0	0	Silk saris, pitambers & solid bordered saris	do
6	Lakshetty Rajaram do	do	do	...	4	0	10	0	do	do
7	Balesha Khatri	do	do	...	4	0	10	0	do	do

BIDAR DISTRICT.

1	Nallappa	Lingayat	Factory Holdikhed	4	1	0	6	0	Coloured saris of mercerised silk borders and cholkhans.	do
2	Rangappa do	do	do	4	1	0	6	0	do	do
3	Dansaji Premaji Padma Shali	Bidar	...	...	4	0	4	0	Punchas and shamlas.	do
4	Parasram Padam Shali	do	...	...	3	0	4	0	do	do
5	Lachmanna Rangrez	Chitguppa	20	...	...	0	6	0	Ordinary plain saris and cholkhans. Check saris with silk borders.	do
6	Dasrath Rao do	do	15	...	...	0	6	0	do	do

† F. L.—Fly shuttle Looms.

* C. L.—Country Looms.

APPENDIX—*contd.*

S. No.	Name and full address of establishments.	No. F. L. †	Looms C. L. *	Average wages earned per head per day.	Name of various kinds of fabrics produced.
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Anthayya Padam Shali	do	25	...	Ordinary plain saris and cholkhans
8	Sayanna do	do	25	...	Check saris with silk borders.
9	Ramalingappa do	do	20	...	Plain and check saris.
10	Narasappa do	do	12	...	do
11	Gondapp Lingayat	do	12	...	do
12	Karim Sahib Momin	do	6	...	do
13	Ghudu Sahib do	do	6	...	Ordinary plain saris.
				...	do
NANGONDA DISTRICT.					
1	Aarab Narasimloo Factory	Bhongir	3	12	0 6 0
					Saris, rumal and lungis.
2	N. Narsimloo Hakim do	do	11	2	0 6 0
					Dhotis, rumal, lungis and saris.
3	Sidram Bhandari Agya	Alir	20	...	0 7 0
					Saris

MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT.

151

1	Tokti Narayan Tokty,	Narainpet	...	35	o 7 o	Check saris of mixed quality
2	Venkappa do	do	...	20	o 7 o	do do
3	Siddappa do	do	...	12	o 7 o	do do
4	Ramanna Kanakagiri Khatri	do	...	10	o 9 o	Making silk pitambers, tapta cloth & mixed check sari.
5	Chinnappa Gondley do	do	...	12	o 9 o	do do
6	Mitty Yellappa Gondra Khatri	do	...	30	o 8 o	Mixed check saris of different designs and patterns.
7	Mitty Tamanna Gondra do	do	...	40	o 8 o	do do
8	do Narappa do	do	...	20	o 8 o	do do
9	do Poni Chinappa do	do	...	25	o 8 o	do do
10	Sondky Haji Sahib Momin,	do	...	12	o 8 o	Mixed check saris of different designs and patterns.
11	Laley Sahib do	do	...	10	o 8 o	do do
12	Mojahid Haji Sahib do	do	...	11	o 8 o	do do
13	Panjligar Haji Subhani Momin	do	...	10	o 8 o	do do
14	Karim Sahib Sidum do	do	8	1	o 5 o	Bed and floor shutranjis.

† F. L.—Fly shuttle Looms. * C. L.—Country Looms.

APPENDIX—*contd.*

152

S. No.	Name and full address of establishments	No. F. L. †	Looms C. L. #	Average wages earned per head per day.	Name of various kinds of fabrics produced.
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Kanky Lingappa Kurmishuty, Mahbubnagar	6	3	0 5 0	Cotton check saris of solid borders and plain saris.
16	Pura Balappa do	5	6	0 5 0	do
17	Hanno Sahib Momin Makthal	7	...	0 6 0	Cotton plain saris, check saris, of plain or silk borders.
18	Kumnakaddi Padmashali	12	...	0 6 0	do
19	Chenappa do	6	...	0 6 0	do
20	Chenappa Khatry Otkoor	2	10	0 6 0	Cotton check and plain saris of ordinary borders and rumals.
21	Bhomanna do	...	9	6 0	do
22	Sirgarnagappa Khatry	2	10	0 6 0	do
23	Narain Padam Shali Watam	7	7	0 7 0	Cotton check saris of silk borders and silk saris.

GULBURGA DISTRICT.

1	Md. Ismail Chuhey	Momin,	Gulbarga	...	15	o	7	o	Cotton plain or striped saris mixed cholkhans
2	Syed Ali Dadey	do	do	4	7	o	7	o	do & controls 120 looms
3	Ali Sahib Sabdi	do	do	2	7	o	7	o	do & do 115 do
4	Haji Syed Nasim Sahib	do	do	5	4	o	7	o	do & do 155 do
5	Amamu Bhumanna Nelgar	do	do	8	2	o	7	o	do & do 300 do
6	Mallappa Sidhappa	do	do	4	...	o	7	o	do & do 60 do
7	Hanmantappa Shali	do	do	...	8	o	7	o	do do do
8	Nagappa Martur Lingayat.	Kamalpur	do	7	5	o	6	o	Cotton check and plain saris
9	Babari Borappa Khatry.	Gudmatkal	do	22	30	o	9	o	Cotton check saris, plain saris of silk and mercerised borders
10	Arsid Rayesa	do	do	10	15	o	9	o	do & controls 40 looms
11	Kishan Sha	do	do	12	18	o	9	o	do & do 30 do
12	Dhanappa Khatry,	do	do	...	10	o	9	o	Cotton check saris, plain saris of silk and mercerised borders
13	Elappa Kurmi	Madhole	do	20	...	o	8	6	Cotton grey pattal, coloured saris 2/64's mer. solid borders
14	Nadappa Kurmi	do	do	60	...	o	8	6	do do

† F. L.—Fly Shuttle Looms.

* C. L.—Country Looms.

S. No.	Name and full address of establishments.	No. F. L. †	Looms C. L. *	Average wages earned per head per day.	Name of various kinds of fabrics produced.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
15	Narsappa dyer Madholl	12	...	0 8 6	Grey pattal & coloured saris	
16	Vitappa Mahendrakar, do	40	20	0 8 6	do	
17	Nagappa Padam Shali do	12	...	0 8 6	do	
18	Tokaram do do	15	...	0 8 6	do	
19	Lakshma Kurmi do	12	...	0 8 6	do	
20	Nelappa Hatkar Shadpur	8	...	0 8 6	do	
21	Adkey Chokappa Padam Shali, Kosgi	...	15	0 8 6	Fine mixed saris, with 60's yarn of Ilkul design	
22	Moinuddin Momin, do	15	...	0 8 6	Cotton solid bordered saris of 40's yarn with silk solid or plain borders	
23	Kasim Sahib Momin do	10	...	0 8 6	do do	
24	Lashman Khatri do	...	10	0 8 6	do do	

25	Karley Ramabari Padam Shali, Bidar	1	12	o	8	6	do	do	do
26	Ramanna Gurappa Tandadi, Padam Shali	2	8	o	8	6	Mixed saris and plain saris of 60's yarn having silk borders of Ilkul desigans		
27	Male Gurappa	2	9	o	8	6	do	do	do
28	Tamana Jadar Lakshma	3	9	o	8	6	do	do	do
29	Dhotri Kobanuso	2	8	o	8	6	do	do	do
30	Neeli Ranappa Devappa, Kodangal	...	20	o	8	o	Cotton grey patta and mixed check saris		
31	Kolappa Tokti	...	12	o	7	o	Cotton check saris		
32	Abdul Rahiman Momin	...	10	o	7	o	Mixed check saris of solid borders		
33	Nabi Sahib, Kalyani Jagir	...	25	o	6	o	Cotton check and plain saris having silk and plain mercerised borders		
34	Rahimuddin Momin, do	...	15	o	6	o	do	do	do
35	Ahamad Sahib do	...	12	o	6	o	do	do	do

RAICHUR DISTRICT.

1	Lakshman Khatry Ghat	...	15	o	7	6	Coarse and fine saris		
2	Eranna do	...	10	o	7	6	do	do	do
3	Venkanna do	7	16	o	7	6	Fine cotton saris		

† F. L.—Fly Shuttle Looms. * C. L.—Country Looms.

No.	Name and full address of establishments		No. F. L. †	Looms C. L. #	Average wages earned per head per day.		Name of various kinds of fabrics produced.
	2		3	4	5	6	
4	Mohiudden Momin Ghat		...	16	0 7 6		Fine cotton saris
5	Nabi Sahib do do		...	15	0 7 6		do do
6	Malappa Hatkar Maski		...	10	0 7 6		Saris of mixed quality of Ilkul design
7	Tiparam do Manedhal		...	20	0 7 0		do do
8	Mariappa Kurumjhad Tawergira		...	12	0 7 6		Fine check saris of mixed quality
9	Fakirapp do		...	10	0 7 6		do do
0	Milarappa do		...	10	0 7 6		do do
1	Raja Sahib Momin, Dotehal		...	16	0 7 6		do do
2	Gandogara Hater do		...	20	0 7 6		do do
3	Bhosappa do do		...	30	0 7 6		do do

14	Ganpat Sha Devang Shali Hanumanagar	...	12	0	7	0	do	do	do
15	Modapur Tirmal Jodar, Gangavathi	...	16	0	7	0	Fine check saris of mixed quality, Coarse grey saris		
16	Raja Sahib Momin do	...	16	0	7	0	do	do	do
17	Haji Sahib Factory Alampur	...	25	0	7	0	Durri, bed shutrenjis rumals and susi cloth		
18	Haji Ibrahim do	...	10	0	7	0	do	do	do
19	Moinuddin do	...	10	0	7	0	do	do	do
20	Redan Cheppa Padam Shali, Yegga	...	50	0	5	0	Grey punchas of 20's yarn		
21	Gel Bhandaram do	...	25	0	5	0	do	do	do
22	Sedam Rama do	...	25	0	5	0	do	do	do
23	Gadappa do	...	25	0	5	0	do	do	do
24	Molashi Sahib Momin do	...	60	0	5	0	do	do	do
25	Vali Moinuddin do	4	26	0	5	0	do	do	do
26	Fakirappa Devanga Shali, Kinkhall Jagir	...	12	0	7	0	Check saris of mixed quality of Ilkul designs		
27	Shenkarappa do	...	20	0	7	0	do	do	do
28	Elbargi Bosappa do	...	12	0	7	0	do	do	do
29	Papanna do	...	12	0	7	0	do	do	do

† F. L.—Fly shuttle Looms. * C. L.—Country Looms.

S. No.	Name and full address of establishments.	No. F. L. †	Looms C. L. *	Average wages earned per head per day.	Name of various kinds of fabrics produced.
1	2	3	4	5	6
OSMANABAD DISTRICT.					
1	Ladley Sahib Mangli Aosa	9	...	0 5 0	Coarse saris and rumals and pugris
2	Mohamad Sahib Borai do	9	...	0 5 0	do do
3	Ladley Sahib Momin Parenda	12	...	0 8 0	Cotton saris and check cholkhans
4	Mohamad Momin do	13	...	0 8 0	do do
5	Khuda Bhksh Momin do	9	...	0 8 0	do do
WARANGAL DISTRICT.					
1	Jan Mohamad Momin Mathwada	...	12 carpet looms	0 6 0	Shutranjis and Carpets
2	Mohamad Khaja no do	...	12	0 6 0	do do
3	Mamaddi Rajanna Khatry do	...	20 country looms	0 7 0	Silk saris of different designs
4	Yengla Ramchandram Padam Shali Girmajipet	...	10	0 6 0	Cotton check saris of different designs
5	Vannongeli Ramchandram Padam Shali do	...	10	0 6 0	and rumals do do

† F. L.—Fly shuttle Looms. * C. L.—Country Looms.

GLOSSARY.

LOCAL TECHNICAL TERMS.	EXPLANATION.
Aktara	... A lace border made of one gold thread.
Bugdi	... A kind of design used in saris.
Bungur Rangrez	... A weaver dyer by caste.
Badla	... A flat gold or silver thread.
Buttoa	... Indian money bag.
Choki	... A small appliance for making lace borders.
Cholkhans	... A petty garment used by Indian ladies as bodice.
Chutki or Talia	... A piece of ornamental cloth woven in big size
Rumal	Handker-chief, after knoting and dyeing the yarn according to the design required
Chandni	... Printed cloth used as tents.
Chepi	... Printer.
Charjama	... A cloth used for covering the horse.
Cholkhan Kinor	... Borders used in cholkhans
Chulti business	... This is the system by which sowcars or master weavers engage hired weavers paying them wages
Durri	... Thick cotton piece used as bed sheets
Gulzar or Gugunmal	A particular kind of cloth of diamond design.
Gomi	... A kind of design used in sari borders.
Gunji	... Sizing.
Gundala	... A particular kind of cloth used as head dress.
Gotta putta	... Gold or silver lace border.
Jainamaz	... Used for prayer (is a piece of carpet)
Janjera	... A kind of lace border of chain-like weave.
Jhora	... A coarse kind of blanket loosely woven.
Kirmanji dana	... Cochineol.
Kharwa	... A kind of coarse printed cloth generally used by Lombadi women.
Khurji	... Hold-all.
Kud	... Pitamber.
Kalabutto	... Gold thread or lace.
Kuchra Cumble	... Coarse blanket
Lungis	... A small piece of cloth used by Mohammadans as lower garment.
Lhenga	... A loose garment used by Indian ladies as a lower garment.

GLOSSARY—*contd.*

LOCAL TECANICAL TERMS.	EXPLANATION.
Mutka	A kind of silk used as loin cloth bp Hindoos.
Madi pancha	A small piece of silk cloth used by Hindoos as loin cloth while taking their meals or perfor- ming their religious ceremony.
Mandil	... A kind of long piece of red cloth about 40 to 60 yards long having one side gold border and cross border used as head dress.
Mukesh	... Gold or Silver wire.
Neelgur	... Indigo dyer.
Naki Gotta	... A kind of border made out of gold or silver thread in plain weave.
Newad	... A cotton putty used for country cots.
Oparna	... A piece of cloth used by Hindoos as an upper cloth
Pitamber	... A silk sari having gold lace in border and pullo.
Pullo	... Cross border.
Pagri	... A long piece of cloth of narrow width used as head dress.
Pattal	... A grey cotton sari having red, broad, solid border
Pancha	... A small piece of cotton dhoti.
Phaniband	... Reed makers.
Purtulla	... A thick gold or silver lace border.
Rangrez	... Dyer
Roiphul	... A kind of design (somewhat similar to cotton flower) used in sari border.
Ruchbhary	... Heald maker.
Shutranji	... A thick cotton piece used for covering the floor.
Susi cloth	... A striped cloth with a plain weave.
Tope pullo	... Solid cross boader.
Tukla	... Spindle.
Tapta	... A plain weave silk cloth.
Tarkush	... Those who draw gold wire.

CORRIGENDA.

PAGE.	LINE.	WRONG.	CORRECT.
21	22	Othodox	Orthodox
22	33	Wept	Weft
25	12	Ordesr	Orders
28	3	are	is
29	16	Dyeing	Dying
30	8	is even	also
31	26	no-a-days	now-a-days
"	"	on orders	to orders
34	17	sulphir	sulphur
36	20-21	Lal Bazar	Lod bazar
37	23	Facrico	Fabrics
38	6	gray	grey
39	14	overage	average
40	20	Thorefore	Therefore
56	3	gray	grey
60	25	woven on	made to
63	16	and sold	and is sold
"	26	Hold-dole	Hold-all
64	2	ittroduced	introduced
"	11	Throughout the	In the
"	16	about	of
"	20	willed	wished
"	22	products	goods
67	8	Edgland	England
68	4	not possible	not be possible
"	24	out	our
69	11	Lsss	Less
74	13	ietroducing	introducing
80	27	werving	weaving
86	Col. 9	No of blanket	No of blanket looms
95	1-2	Meter Guage H. G. V. Ry.	N. S. Ry metre gauge
"	21	Figir	Figure
99	15	purchased	purchased
"	25	premitive	primitive
110	15	Devided	divided
112	32	Funder	Founder
114	22	Meter	Metre

9493

